

## A Talubin Text with Wordlist and Grammatical Notes\*

Ritsuko Kikusawa and Lawrence A. Reid

### Abstract

This is a transcription of a story told in Talubin, a small town in the south of Bontoc, the capital of Mountain Province in the Northern Philippines. Some grammatical notes and a wordlist compiled from the text are also provided.

1. Introduction.
2. Grammatical notes.
3. *Gaeb Ji Amuluk* 'Ritual Prayer for Newly-weds'.
4. Wordlist.

### 1. Introduction.

Talubin is one of the Southern Bontok group of closely related languages which are part of the Central Cordilleran subgroup of languages spoken in the north of Luzon in the Philippines. The text presented in this paper was narrated by Agwaking, a 67 year old resident of Talubin, one of the barangays of Bontoc municipality which is located about thirty kilometers south of Bontoc town on the road which leads to Banaue, Ifugao. The text was recorded and originally transcribed by Miream Katamen, a 21 year old college graduate, who was also born and raised in Talubin.

#### 1.1. The Amulu Ritual Prayer-story.

This story is a version of the common catastrophic flood event that is found throughout Southeast Asia and other parts of the world. Although given here in narrative form, it was traditionally recited with ritual intonation in the context of animal sacrifices associated with a wedding. These ritual prayer-stories are referred to as *gaeb* in Talubin and other Bontok-speaking communities, and as *kapyá* in others. The ritual of /ʔamúlu/ was part of the traditional repertoire of old men throughout the Bontoc area who recited prayer-stories, but has died out in many places in recent years. It is still recited in traditional wedding ceremonies in Guinaang, Bontoc. The original sense of the term appears to have been “peace” or “harmony” (see sentences 143-146 in the text), and the ritual was performed to ensure harmony between the marrying couple.

The text as presented in this paper has been edited considerably, to eliminate most of the hesitations, and false starts, and to achieve consistency in orthographic

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representation.

## 1.2 Phonology and Orthography.

Talubin is not commonly written by native speakers. Those that do are educated in English and are familiar also with at least Ilokano and Tagalog, and adapt the spelling practices of these latter languages to their own. The orthography used here is an attempt to alleviate some of the problems with these practices. These problems relate mainly to the representation of epsilon [ɛ] and schwa [ə], and of /o/ and /u/.

Epsilon [ɛ] is a lowered allophone of /i/, and developed also from monophthongization of the sequence \*ay. It contrasts with schwa [ə]. Native speakers represent both sounds as e. Here we represent the former with é, and the latter as ə.

The phonemic contrast between /o/ and /u/ is not commonly found in other Bontok speech communities, and has apparently developed as the result of several historical sound changes. Thus, 1) the reconstructed sequences \*al, \*ul, \*el, \*ew, \*aw > /o/, e.g. \*ʔálʔu > Talubin /ʔóʔu/ ‘pestle’, \*bákal > /váko/ ‘headhunting’, \*sáʔal > /háʔo/ ‘return home’, \*ʔádal > /ʔájo/ ‘body’, \*nalpas > /nópah/ ‘finished’, \*ʔiyálʔan > /ʔiyóʔan/ ‘get for’, \*dapúl > /japó/ ‘ashes’, \*dáʔul > /jáʔo/ ‘underneath’, \*séldaŋ > /hójaŋ/ ‘stage of rice development’, \*téwʔan > /tóʔan/ ‘not know’, \*ʔáwni > /ʔóni/ ‘later’, \*ʔipugáw > \*ʔipugó ‘person’; and 2) in a few cases, \*e (schwa) has undergone an irregular change to /o/, e.g., \*deʔéy > /joʔóy/ ‘there’, \*demáng > jománg ‘other side of a mountain’, and \*ʔánggey > /ʔángoy/ ‘only’.

In Ilokano and Tagalog, ə typically represents any back vowel phoneme in ultimate syllables, while u represents any back vowel phoneme in other than ultimate syllables. This convention completely obscures the phonemic contrasts in Talubin, and is here rejected in favor of a true phonemic representation for these vowels. It is hoped that the system used here will become an accepted local orthography.

The orthography proposed here is as follows: a, b, d, ə (schwa), é (epsilon), g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, ng (velar nasal), o, p, s, t, u, v, w, y, z (glottal stop). The consonant pairs b/v and d/j appear to have originally been allophonic variants, with the latter member of each pair appearing only before vowels, while the former never did. With the introduction of a number of unassimilated Ilokano loan words with voiced stop consonants preceding vowels, each of the sounds now appears to be phonemically distinct.

Glottal stop is represented only when it occurs as the second member of a consonant cluster. At the beginning of a word and between sequences of vowels it is not

represented, following the traditional orthographic conventions of Filipino/Tagalog, the national language of the Philippines.

Stress with accompanying vowel length when in open penultimate syllables is phonemic in Talubin, but is not marked in the orthography.

Some grammatical notes based on the text are presented in Section 2, followed by the text in Section 3. A wordlist based on the text is provided in Section 4.

## 2. Grammatical Notes.

Some grammatical aspects observed in the text are described in this section. The number in parentheses at the end of each example corresponds to the sentence number in the text transcribed in Section 3.

### 2.1 Basic Sentence Structures.

#### 2.1.1 Verbal Clauses.

Verbs can be analyzed as either intransitive or transitive. Intransitive verbs can be classified into two classes, depending on whether they require a single Nominative noun phrase which is semantically either an actor or an undergoer, or two core noun phrases, namely, a Nominative phrase (expressing the actor) and either a Locative or a Dative phrase (expressing the undergoer). A transitive verb requires a Genitive<sup>1</sup> noun phrase (expressing the actor), and a Nominative noun phrase (expressing the undergoer). This is schematically shown in (1). (A list of abbreviations is provided at the end of this paper.)

- (1) Basic sentence structures (verbal clauses)
- |    |       |                 |            |       |
|----|-------|-----------------|------------|-------|
| a. | V     | <u>NOM</u>      |            | (LOC) |
|    | -TRNS | actor/undergoer |            |       |
| b. | V     | <u>NOM</u>      | LOC/DAT    | (LOC) |
|    | -TRNS | actor           | undergoer  |       |
| c. | V     | <u>GEN</u>      | <u>NOM</u> | (LOC) |
|    | +TRNS | actor           | undergoer  |       |

##### 2.1.1.1 Verbal sentences with pronominal arguments

When the core arguments, or the underlined elements in (1), are expressed pronominally, they occur as clitic pronouns attached to the verb. A Nominative clitic

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<sup>1</sup> The term “Genitive” is used instead of “Ergative”, because the forms of the pronouns and the case marking of the actor of a transitive verb and the possessor of a noun phrase are identical.

pronoun<sup>2</sup> indicating the actor may occur on an intransitive verb, as shown in (2).

(2) Intransitive sentences with pronominal arguments<sup>3</sup>

- a. *humaokayuk...* (3)  
 humaʔo =kayuk<sup>4</sup>  
 go.home =2PLNOM  
 -TRNS  
 ‘you (pl.) go home, and...’
- b. *Mangankami ké.* (10)  
 manan =kami  
 eat =1PLNOM MOD  
 -TRNS  
 ‘We (excl.) will eat now.’

A Genitive clitic pronoun indicating the actor may occur on the transitive verb as in (3).

(3) Transitive sentences with pronominal arguments

- a. *ta issayu niyu vutug* (52)  
 ta ʔissa=yu ni=yu vutug...  
 so.that eat.meat=2PLGEN POSS=2PLGEN pig  
 +TRNS=actor undergoer  
 ‘so that you (pl.) eat your (pl.) pig,...’
- b. ... *é ajimi ammuk, ...*<sup>5</sup> (5)  
 é ʔaji=mi □ammuk  
 LIG not=1PLGEN know  
 AUX +TRNS  
 ‘(a person) whom we (excl.) don’t know’

When the undergoer is expressed pronominally, the Nominative clitic pronoun occurs following the Genitive clitic pronoun as in (4).

<sup>2</sup> See Table 1 in 2.2 for the forms of the clitic pronouns.

<sup>3</sup> In example sentences, the first line indicates a sentence using the proposed local orthography, while the second line shows its phonemic and morphological interpretations.

<sup>4</sup> -*k* typically occurs phrase final when the phrase ends with a non-low vowel.

<sup>5</sup> When the verb is preceded by an auxiliary verb, the clitic pronoun is “attracted” to the auxiliary verb.

(4) Transitive sentence with two pronominal core arguments

- a. ... *nu innissajaka, ...* (52)  
       *nu*    *ʔinissa*    =ja            =ka, ...  
       if    ate.meat =3PL(GEN)<sup>6</sup> =2SGNOM  
           +TRNS    =actor        =undergoer  
       ‘...if they (wild animals) ate you (sg.)...’

Dative and locative phrases are expressed by a sequence of a preposition and a following an independent pronoun.

(5) Pronoun occurring in dative phrases

- a. ...*nijakpuh eh han janum ken jija* (20)  
       *nijakpuh* *ʔeh* *han*       *janum*    *ken*    *jija*  
       reached also DET(NOM) water    DAT    IND3PL  
       -TRNS  
       ‘...the water reached them also’
- b. ...*miid ha ken jakamik.* (9)  
       *miʔid*    *ha*        *ken*    *jakamik*  
       not.exist that(NOM) DAT IND1PL  
       -TRNS  
       ‘...that (person) is not among us (excl.).’

### 2.1.1.2 Verbal sentences with non-pronominal arguments

The Nominative and Genitive marking on non-pronominal core arguments is not as morphologically distinct as that on pronominal ones.<sup>7</sup> Their cases (indicated in parentheses) are determined by their possible alternation with pronominal forms. No distinct case-marking form occurs in the Nominative phrase of intransitive sentence (6a), nor in the Nominative phrase of transitive sentence (6b). Neither is the Genitive noun phrase of transitive sentence (6c) distinctively case-marked. The Locative phrase in (6d) is distinctively marked by a locative preposition.

<sup>6</sup> In the gloss, a case is indicated in parentheses when it is not morphologically distinct from that of another case, but is clear from the context and by alternation with other forms in the same position which do maintain a formal case distinction.

<sup>7</sup> See 2.2.3 for more about Genitive marking on non-pronominal nouns.

(6) Basic sentence structures with non-pronominal arguments

- a. *nginmetnget han néy batawa.* (13)  
        $\eta$ inmet $\eta$ et han néy batawa  
       became.dark DET(NOM) this sky  
       -TRNS

‘The sky became dark.’

- b. *Agtana han iyAp-apuy hi apuy met.* (48)  
        $\eta$ agtana=na han  $\eta$ yap $\eta$ apuy hi apuy met  
       give.to=3SGGEN DET(NOM) Ap-apuy.person LOC fire also  
       +TRNS

‘He also gave some fire to the Ap-apuy person.’

- c. *Kanan kanu han ji ja hin-agik, woh,* (10)  
       kanan kanu han ji ja hin $\eta$ agik woh  
       say REPORT DET(GEN) that PL pair.sibling QUOT  
       +TRNS

‘The two siblings said, that, ...’

- d. *umeyjat, initikidjad han hana jallan.* (12)  
        $\eta$ umey=ja=et  $\eta$ initikid=ja =d han hana jallan  
       go=3PL(NOM)=SEQ climb=3PL(NOM)=LOC DET that trail  
       -TRNS -TRNS

‘They went, and they climbed up that trail.’

### 2.1.2 Non-verbal Clauses

A sentence may have a nominal or a prepositional predicate, instead of a verbal predicate. Example sentences are presented in (7).

(7) Non-verbal clauses

- a. *Happang, ngantu keh?* (33)  
       happan $\eta$   $\eta$ antu keh  
       happang what also  
       +TOPIC +PRDC

‘As for “happang”, what (is it)?’

- b. *Vaken nah imi vumableyan.* (84)  
 vaken na=h ?i=mi vumableyan  
 not this.NOM=LOC our place.to.make.house  
 +PRDC

‘This is not a place to make our (excl.) house.’

- c. *Hitud-i na las?* (158)  
 hitud?i na las  
 that.one its end  
 +PRDC

‘Is that the end of it?’

### 2.1.3 Topicalization (“fronting”)

A noun phrase, both of verbal and non-verbal clauses, may be topicalized by appearing in the clause-initial position. In (7a) in the previous section, a noun in a non-verbal sentence is topicalized by fronting. Example (8) provides a verbal sentence where the Nominative noun phrase is topicalized.

(8) Verbal clause with a topicalized noun phrase

- Giyag, aja ipakud, jaja alan.* (132)  
 giyag ?a =ja ?ipakud ja =ja ?alan  
 rice.plate get =3PL(GEN) grab CONT=3PL(GEN) get  
 +TOPIC AUX +TRNS AUX +TRNS

‘As for rice places, they were grabbing and getting (them).’

## 2.2 Pronouns and Casemarking Forms

### 2.2.1 Pronouns

#### 2.2.1.1 Personal pronouns

Two sets of clitic personal pronouns, a Genitive set and a Nominative set, are observed in Talubin. Table 1 shows the forms of these clitic pronouns.

**Table 1: Clitic Personal Pronouns**

	1	1+2	2	3
SG.GEN	= <i>k</i> , <sup>8</sup> = <i>ku</i>	= <i>ta</i>	= <i>m</i> , = <i>mu</i>	= <i>na</i>
SG.NOM	= <i>ak</i>		= <i>ka</i>	Ø
PL.GEN	= <i>mi</i>	= <i>taku</i>	= <i>yu</i>	= <i>ja</i>
PL.NOM	= <i>kami</i>		= <i>kayu</i>	

1+2SG means the speaker and the hearer only (sometimes referred to as “first person inclusive dual”), while 1+2PL means the speaker and the hearer and more (sometimes referred to as “first person inclusive plural”). The singular versus plural contrast is observed in all persons, while the Genitive and Nominative forms are distinct only in 1, 1+2, and 3SG as can be seen in the table.

The “clitic pronouns” are named as such, rather than as agreement markers, because they do not obligatorily co-occur with co-referential full noun phrases. However, there are many cases where a plural pronominal form appears in fact to be an agreement marker. One such example is given in (9), where the third person plural clitic pronoun =*ja* co-occurs with a noun phrase *han hin-agik* that specifies its content.

(9) Clitic pronoun functioning as an “agreement marker”

<i>himaaja</i>	<i>han</i>	<i>hin-agik</i> , ...	(5)
<i>himaʔo=ja</i>	<i>han</i>	<i>hinʔagik</i>	
went.home=3PL(NOM)	DET	pair.siblings	
-TRNS			

‘...the two siblings went home.’

In addition to the clitic pronouns, some independent pronoun forms, such as *jakami* ‘1PL’, *hiya* ‘3SG’, and *jija* ‘3PL’, occur also in the text. Independent pronouns occur in prepositional phrases, as *jija* in (10), and in predicate noun phrases, as *hiya* in (11).

<sup>8</sup> The short forms, =*k* (GEN1SG) and =*m* (GEN2SG), occur when they follow a word ending with a vowel. They also replace the final nasal of the verb endings –*en* and –*an*. The long forms =*ku* and =*mu* occur elsewhere.



(10) Independent pronoun occurring in a prepositional phrase

*...nijakpuh      eh      han      janum      ken      jija*      (20)  
*nijakpuh      ?eh      han      janum      ken      jija*  
 reached      also      DET(NOM) water      DAT      IND3PL  
 -TRNS

‘...the water reached them also’

(11) Independent pronoun occurring in a predicate noun phrase

*té      hiya      met      ija      kanan*      (89)  
*té      hiya      met      ?i=ja      kanan*  
 because IND3SG also theirs say  
 +PRDC

‘because it’s also what they say’

### 2.2.1.2 Demonstrative Forms

Demonstrative forms show a three way contrast distinguishing the following: near the speaker, near the hearer, and away from both. The demonstrative forms are shown in Table 2. The forms occurring in the same cell are free variants.

**Table 2: Demonstrative Forms**

	near the speaker	near the hearer	away from both
Demonstrative nouns (Set I)	‘this one’ <i>na</i>	‘that one’ <i>ha</i>	‘that one’ <i>ji</i>
Demonstrative nouns (Set II)	‘this’ <i>na ?ay</i> <i>nay</i> <i>néy</i> <i>né</i>	‘that’ <i>hana</i>	‘that’ <i>jo ?oy</i> <i>jey</i>
Demonstrative Locative pronouns	‘here’ <i>hin ?a</i> <i>hina</i>	‘there’ <i>hih ?a</i> <i>hiha</i>	‘there’ <i>hid ?i</i>

A demonstrative form in Set I may occur by itself, for example as the sole exponent of a Nominative noun phrase, as in (12a). It may also follow a preposition, as in (12b).

(12) Demonstrative pronoun (Set I)

a. *Iyu      élan      ji. ...*      (80)  
*?iyu      ?élan      ji*  
 go=2PLGEN see that.one  
 +TRNS

‘Go to see that place ...’

- b. ...*ja*    *umaléh*    *na*. (16)  
       *ja*        *umali* =ah    *na*  
       CONT come =LOC this.one  
           -TRNS

‘it continued to come to this (place)’

A form in Set II usually occurs followed by another noun as in (13).<sup>9</sup>

- (13) Demonstrative pronoun (Set II)

- ...nahnab    han       nay    ilik  
nahnab      han       nay   ?ilik  
flooded     DET(NOM)   this   village  
-TRNS
- (18)

‘...this village was flooded.’

The demonstrative locative pronoun forms a locative phrase by itself, as *hin-a* in (14).

- (14) Demonstrative locative noun

- Inmalit*      *hin-a*    *han*                  *janum.*                                 (19)  
?inmali=t    hin?a      han                  janum  
came=SEQ   here      DET(NOM) water  
-TRNS

‘The water reached here.’

Plural is marked with the form *ja* following the demonstrative pronouns, for example, *naʔay ja* ‘these’, *hana ja* ‘those (near the hearer)’, and *ji ja* ‘those (away from both)’.

### 2.2.2 Determiners

The forms of determiners are presented in Table 3. There are personal and non-personal determiners, the former occurring preceding personal nouns while the latter precede non-personal nouns. Personal determiners are either non-plural or plural, while non-personal determiners are either definite or non-definite.

<sup>9</sup> Except in a phrase expressing 'because of this, at this point', where a form in Set II occurs by itself following *té*, or *téy*.

**Table 3: Determiners**

+PRSN		-PRSN	
		+DEF	-DEF
-PL	<i>hi</i> = <i>h</i>	<i>han</i> = <i>n</i>	<i>ji</i>
+PL	<i>ja</i>	<i>nan</i> <i>na</i>	

Singular personal determiners have two forms, a free form *hi* as in (15) and a clitic form *=h*, which occurs when the preceding word ends with a vowel, as in (16). An example with a plural personal determiner is provided in (17). Personal determiners occur before proper names and kinship terms. The singular personal determiner (*hi* ~ *=h*) occur only in Nominative, Predicative and Topic noun phrases. They do not occur before proper nouns or kinship terms which are in Genitive or Dative noun phrases (see examples (23a) and (25) respectively).

(15) Personal determiner *hi*

- Linmauh hi Lumawig.* (2)  
 linmauh hi lumawig  
 passed.by +PRSN.-PL(NOM) Lumawig  
 -TRNS  
 ‘Lumawig passed by.’

(16) Personal determiner *=h*

- Di inanijuwanah kavavaiyana.* (54)  
 di ?inanijuwan =na =h kavavaiyan =na  
 make.fire.for =3SGGEN =+PRSN.-PL(NOM) sister =3SGGEN  
 +TRNS  
 ‘So he made a fire for his sister.’

(17) Plural personal determiner *ja*

- ken ja amaja* (8)  
 ken ja ?ama =ja  
 LOC +PRSN.+PL father =3PL  
 ‘to their parents’

Non-personal determiners have several variants. Among these, it is known from other



(20) Indefinite Genitive Determiner *ji*

- a. *gaeb*                      *ji*                      *amuluk*                      (Title)  
       gaʔeb                      ji  
       ritual                      of  
                                     DET(GEN)-DEF

‘ritual for newly-weds’

- b. *atutung*                      *ji*                      *vutug*                      (137)  
       ʔatutun                      ji  
       feeding.bowl              of  
                                     DET(GEN)-DEF

‘pig-feeding bowls’

- c. *hunhung*                      *ji*                      *vutug*                      (102)  
       hunhun                      ji  
       smell                      of  
                                     DET(GEN)-DEF

‘the smell of pigs’

Example (21) shows both forms occurring in the same sentence. The Demonstrative (*ji*<sub>1</sub>) occurs in the Nominative noun phrase (coreferential with the third person plural pronoun which is attached to the initial Auxiliary. The indefinite Determiner (*ji*<sub>2</sub>), introduces the Genitive noun phrase which follows the noun *am-in* ‘all’.

(21) Demonstrative *ji* and Indefinite Genitive Determiner *ji*

- gehjah*                      *nalmeh* *ji*                      *am-in* *ji*                      *kangunun ya.* (121)  
       geh=jah                      nalmeh ji<sub>1</sub>                      ʔamʔin ji<sub>2</sub>                      kaʔunun ya  
       although=3PL drowned that all of everything INTENS  
       AUX                                      (NOM)                      DET(GEN)-DEF

‘..even though everything (else) there was drowned.’

### 2.2.3 Prepositions

Prepositions include those that mark Genitive, Dative and Locative. These forms are listed in Table 4.

**Table 4: Prepositions**

	PRSN	non-PRSN
GEN	<i>=n</i>	
DAT	<i>ken</i>	-
LOC	<i>ah ken</i>	<i>ah~hi~h</i> <i>ad</i>

The Genitive marking preposition *=n* only occurs when the preceding word ends with a vowel. There is no Genitive preposition when the preceding word ends in a consonant. Genitive forms mark the possessor of a noun as in (22a), or the agent of a transitive verb as in (23a). Examples (22b) and (23b) show sentences where the form *=n* does not appear.

(22) *=n* Genitive preposition (and its absence) marking possession

- a. *ilin han iBayyuk* (98)  
       ?ili *=n* han ?ibayyuk  
       village =GEN DET Bayyew.people

‘a village of the Bayyew people’

- b. *hunhung ji vutug* (102)  
       hunhun ji vutug  
       smell of pig  
               DET(GEN)-DEF

‘the smell of pigs’

(23) *=n* Genitive preposition (and its absence) marking agents

- a. *Inanukan Lumawig, ...*  
       ?inanuka *=n* lumawig  
       arranged =GEN Lumawig  
       +TRNS

‘Lumawig arranged (it).’

- b. *Kanan han jooy taga-Ap-apuy woh, ...* (40)  
       kanan han jo?oy taga?ap?apuy woh  
       say (GEN)DET that Ap-apuy person QUOT  
       +TRNS

‘That Ap-apuy person said...’

There are some instances where the Genitive preposition *=n* does not appear although the preceding word ends with the vowel /o/. In such cases, the preceding word is known to have ended with the consonant /l/ at an earlier stage of the language, as in *jao* (<\*daʔul) *han kaiw* ‘underneath of the tree’ (text 30).

The marking of Dative and Locative differs depending whether the following noun is personal or non-personal. Examples are shown in (24) through (26).

(24) Personal Dative phrases

- a. *ken Lumawig* ‘to (a person called) Lumawig’
- b. *ken ja amaja* ‘to their parents’
- c. *ken jija* ‘to them’

(25) Personal Locative phrase

- |                   |      |            |          |                 |  |      |
|-------------------|------|------------|----------|-----------------|--|------|
| <i>Inhublijah</i> |      | <i>ken</i> |          | <i>Lumawig.</i> |  |      |
| ʔinhubli          | =ja  | =h         | ken      | Lumawig         |  | (85) |
| return            | =3PL | =LOC       | DAT.PRSN | Lumawig         |  |      |
| -TRNS             |      |            |          |                 |  |      |
- ‘They returned to Lumawig’s (place).’

(26) Non-personal Locative phrases

- a. *ad Palanjey* ‘to (a place called) Palanjey’ (15)
- b. *ad Ap-apuy* ‘from Ap-apuy’ (38)
- c. *ah Kalawwitan* ‘to Kalawwitan’

## 2.3 Possessive Expressions

When a possessor is expressed by a pronoun, there are three possible structures in Talubin. One is found when the Genitive clitic pronoun occurs as a clitic following the noun that expresses the possessee, as shown in examples (27). The other is found when an independent possessive pronoun precedes the noun that expresses the possessee. An independent possessive pronoun appears in the text in two forms. It consists of a Genitive clitic pronoun expressing the person and number of the possessor attached to a form, either *ni* or *i*<sup>11</sup>, which functions as its carrier, as in (28a) and (28b). A is attached to this form. The third structure has a Genitive pronoun occurring without a preceding nominal base, and cliticized to the noun which follows it, as in

<sup>11</sup> In other elicited material, other forms, such as *na* and *nu* also function as carriers of Genitive clitic pronouns.

(29a) and (29b). These forms appear to be in free alternation, and probably represent ongoing stages of a process of syntactic change.

(27) Enclitic possessive pronouns (I)

- |    |   |                     |      |
|----|---|---------------------|------|
| a. | <i>amayū</i><br>ʔama=yu<br>father=2PLGEN                | ‘your (pl.) father’ | (3)  |
| b. | <i>kalalakiyana</i><br>kalalakiyan=na<br>brother=3SGGEN | ‘her brother’       | (55) |

(28) Independent possessive pronouns (II)

- |    |                                    |                              |  |     |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----|
| a. | <i>niyu</i><br>ni=yu<br>your (pl.) | <i>vutug</i><br>vutug<br>pig | ‘your (pl.) pig’<br>(Lit. your (pl.) thing, a pig) | (3) |
| b. | <i>ina</i><br>ʔi=yu<br>his         | <i>ajo</i><br>ʔajo<br>body   | ‘his body’<br>(Lit. his thing, a body)             | (6) |

(29) Proclitic possessive pronouns (III)

- |    |                                     |                             |                                      |  |      |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------|
| a. | <i>na</i><br>na=<br>its             | <i>hiki</i><br>hiki<br>feet | ‘its feet’<br>(Lit. its thing, feet) | (73)   |      |
| b. | <i>itaku</i><br>ʔi=taku<br>go=1+2PL | <i>élan</i><br>ʔilan<br>see | <i>yu</i><br>yu=<br>2.PL             | <i>minvavleyan.</i><br>minvavleyan<br>villagers<br><br>‘Let’s go see your (pl.) fellow-villagers.’ | (75) |

The ways that a non-pronominal possessor is expressed have been briefly described in 2.2.3.

## 2.4 Verb Formatives

The data are not sufficient to provide a clear description of verbal morphology, though some derivational relationships are observed as can be seen in the wordlist in Section 4. A detailed description will appear in a future publication.



### 3 *Gaebji Amuluk* ‘Ritual Prayer for Newly-weds’

The text is presented in three lines. The first line presents a sentence written in the local orthography. The second line provides word-for-word glosses. The third line, where necessary, provides analyzed forms in phonemic transcription, to enable easy cross referencing to the wordlist.<sup>12</sup>

Symbols (A) and (M) at the beginning of sentences indicate speakers, Agwaking and Miream Katamen respectively.

1. (A) *Istulyaek han hin-agik, hin-agi é minvakvako*  
 story=1SGGEN DET pair.sibling pair.siblings LIG go.headhunting  
 (?istulya?en, =k) (hin?agi, -k) (=é)

*ad Jawwang.*  
 LOC Jawwang

‘I will tell the story of the two siblings, the two siblings who went headhunting at Jawwang<sup>13</sup> River.’

2. *Linmauh hi Lumawig.*  
 passed.by DET Lumawig

‘Lumawig passed by.’

3. *Kanana en, “Humaokayuk,*  
 say=3SGGEN QUOT go.home=2PLNOM  
 (kanan, =na) (huma?o, =kayu, -k)

*ta kananyu ken ja amayu ya hi*  
 so.that say=2PLGEN DAT.PRSN PL.PRSN father=2PLGEN and SG.PRSN  
 (kanan, =yu) (?ama, =yu)

*inayu ta issayu niyu vutug, issayu niyu*  
 mother=2PLGEN so.that eat<sub>2</sub>=2PLGEN your.PL pig eat<sub>2</sub>=2PLGEN your.PL  
 (?ina, =yu) (?issa, =yu) (ni<sub>2</sub>, =yu) (?issa, =yu) (ni<sub>2</sub>, =yu)

<sup>12</sup> See 1.2 for a description of the orthography.

<sup>13</sup> The form *jawwang* means ‘river (in general)’, but it is also the name of the river at Talubin.

*manuk, kanenyu niyu pagey, tét umeyak ad Lagud,*  
 chicken eat=2PLGEN your.PL rice because go=1SGNOM LOC Lagud  
 (kanen, =yu) (ni<sub>2</sub>, =yu) (ʔumey, =ak)

*ék benngen han janum é miyahyabja*  
 go=1SGGEN pack.terrace DET water LIG be.recipient=3PL  
 (ʔi<sub>1</sub>, =k) (beneŋ, =en) (=é) (miyahyab, =ja)

*han katagutaguk.”*  
 DET all.person  
 (katagutagu, -k)

‘He said, “Go home, and tell your (pl.) father and mother to eat your (pl.) pig, eat your (pl.) chicken, and eat your (pl.) rice, because I am going to Lagud, I am going to stop the leakage of water, so the people can all be recipients of it.”’

4. *Adwan-i pé, himaoja han hin-agik.*  
 now more.over went.home=3PL DET pair.sibling  
 (himaʔo, =ja) (hinʔagi, -k)

‘Now, the siblings went home.’

5. *Kananja ken ja amaja hi inaja,*  
 say=3PL DAT.PRSN PL.PRSN father=3PL SG.PRSN mother=3PL  
 (kanan, =ja) (ʔama, =ja) (ʔina, =ja)

*kananja en, “Issataku kanu nitaku vutug,*  
 say=3PL QUOT eat.meat=1+2PL REPORT our.INCL pig  
 (kanan, =ja) (ʔissa, =taku) (ni<sub>2</sub>, =taku)

*té waja man han linmauh é aji=mi ammuk;*  
 because exist REL DET passed.by LIG not=1PLGEN know  
 (=é) (ʔaji, =mi) (ʔammu, -k)

*nakagkaggawan ina mata, nagallagawan ina ajo.”*  
 white his eyes lean his body  
 (ni<sub>2</sub>, =na) (ʔi<sub>2</sub>, =na)

‘They said to their father and mother, they said, “Let’s eat our (incl.) pig, because there was someone who passed by who we (excl.) do not know, his eyes were white, and his body was lean.”’

6. (M) *Ngantu é nakagkaggawan?*  
 what LIG ‘nakagkaggawan’

‘What’s *nakagkaggawan*?’

7. (A) *Nakaweng ha et nagammunglan, e nanung-o, wen.*  
 hard.working that in.addition strong HESIT boney yes

‘That’s hard-working and strong, uh, having strong bones, yes.’

8. *Hiya ji han ija kanan, na nakagkaggawan ya nagallagawan,*  
 IND3SG that DET theirs say LIG white and lean

(ʔi<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

*té himaojah ken ja amaja.*  
 because went.home=3PL=LOC DAT.PRSN PL.PRSN father=3PLGEN  
 (himaʔo, =ja, =h<sub>2</sub>) (ʔama, =ja)

‘That is what they said, he was white and lean, because they went home to their father.’

9. *Kananja kanu en, “Toan ha, miid ha ken jakamik.”*  
 say=3PL REPORT QUOT not.known that not.exist that DAT.PRSN IND1PL  
 (kanan, =ja) (jakami, -k)

‘They said, “We don’t know that person, he isn’t one of us (excl.).”’

10. *Kanan kanu han ji ja hin-agik woh,*  
 say REPORT DET that PL.PRSN siblings QUOT  
 (hinʔagi, -k)

*“Mangankami ké.”*  
 eat=1PLNOM MOD

(maŋan, =kami)

‘Those siblings said, “We (excl.) will eat now.”’

11. *Manganja han ji hin-agik.*  
 eat=3PL DET that pair.sibling

(maŋan, =ja)

(hinʔagi, -k)

‘The brother and sister ate.’

12. *Nangananganja pé a, umeyjat intikidjad*  
 having.eaten=3PL more.over TAG go=3PL=SEQ climb=3PL=LOC  
 (RED-, naŋan, =ja) (ʔumey, =ja, =t) (ʔintikid, =ja, =d<sub>1</sub>)

*han hana jallan é umey ad Kallawitan.*  
 DET that trail LIG go LOC Kallawitan  
 (=é)

‘When they had eaten, they went and climbed up that trail that goes to Kallawitan.’

13. *Di inmeyjad Wayya, inhagunja, nginmetnet han néy batawa.*  
 then went=3PL=LOC Wayya look.behind=3PL became.dark DET this sky  
 (ʔinmey, =ja, =d<sub>1</sub>) (ʔinhagun, =ja)

‘When they got to Wayya, they looked back, the sky had become dark.’

14. “*Mavalin é umalin janum.*”  
 possible LIG come=DET water  
 (=é) (ʔumali, =n<sub>2</sub>)

“‘Probably the rain is coming.’”

15. *Di inmeyjad Palanjey, hagungenja, jaet umali han janum.*  
 then went=3PL=LOC Palanjey look.back=3PLCONT.SEQ come DET water  
 (ʔinmey, =ja, =d<sub>1</sub>) (hagunen, =ja) (ja<sub>2</sub>, =ʔet)

‘When the got to Palanjey, they looked back, then the rain came.’

16. *Ja mabneng, ja umaléh na.*  
 CONT be.flooded CONT coming=LOC this  
 (ʔumali, =h<sub>2</sub>)

‘It was getting flooded, it was coming here.’

17. *Ji pé, nijatum, inmeyja ad Giniswang.*  
 then more.over arrived went.to=3PL LOC Giniswang

(ʔinmey, =ja)

‘After that, it (the water) arrived, and they went to Giniswang.’

18. *Élanjat han janum, nahnab han nay ilik.*  
 see=3PL=SEQ DET water was.flooded DET this village  
 (ʔilan, =ja, =t) (ʔili, -k)

‘They saw the water, it was flooding this village.’

19. *Inmalit hin-a han janum.*  
 came.SEQ here DET water  
 (ʔinmali, =t)

‘The water had come here.’

20. *Di inmeyjah Kalawwitan, nijakpuh eh han janum*  
 then went=3PL=LOC Kalawwitan reached also DET water  
 (ʔinmey, =ja, =h<sub>2</sub>)

*ken jija.*  
 DAT.PRSN IND3PL

‘Then they went to Kalawwitan, the water reached them there.’

21. *Wen, inmey eh hid-i han janum.*  
 yes went also there DET water

‘Yes, the water also went there.’

22. *Wajajah ji han kaliggaligga, kagiyagiyag,*  
 exist=3PL=LOC that DET all.winnowing.baskets all.rice.plates  
 (waja, =ja, =h<sub>2</sub>)

*té giyag ad hang-ajum, a?*  
 because ‘giyag’ LOC long.time.ago Q

‘There were many winnowing baskets, rice plates, because [rice plates were called] *giyag* a long time ago, huh?’

23. *Kagiyagiyag, kajuyujuyuk.*  
 all.rice.places all.soup.bowls

‘(There were) many rice plates, many soup bowls.’

24. *Han ji juyu é hukung, tinuktuk.*  
 DET that ‘juyu’ LIG be.hollow chipped.out

‘That *juyu*, it was hollow, chipped out.’

25. (M) *Mangpéan han e... ?*  
 put DET HESIT

‘What did one put in the (bowl)... ?’

26. (A) *Iggup.*  
 soup

‘Soup.’

27. (M) *Aa.*  
 uh.huh

‘Uh huh.’

28. (A) *Inmeyjah jik, kanana kanuk,*  
 went=3PL=LOC that say=3SGGEN REPORT  
 (?inmey, =ja, =h<sub>2</sub>) (ji<sub>1</sub>, -k) (kanan, =na)

“*Inik, ajita ngen kény mahto hin-a?*”  
 EXCL not=1+2SG Q MOD cold here  
 (?ini, -k) (?aji, =ta)

‘When they got there, he said, “Hey, aren’t we (dl.) so cold here?”’

29. *Té néy naamungja nan kaughaugha*  
 because this gathered=3PL DET all.deer  
 (na?amuŋ, =ja)

*ya kalamalaman ya kauleuleg ya.*  
 and all.wild.pigs and all.snakes and

‘Because all the deer, pigs and snakes had gathered.’

30. *Am-in é vumanget, waja am-in eh hid-ik*  
 all LIG wild.animal exist all also there  
 (=é) (hid?i, -k)

*han ji jao han kaiw.*  
 DET that underneath DET tree

‘All the wild animals, there they all were under the trees.’

31. *Pé e anukaen e...*  
 more.over HESIT be.what=QUOT HESIT  
 (anuka, =en)

‘Moreover, what’s it [hesitation]...’

32. *Kanana kanuk woh, “Ta umammaak et hita eh*  
 say=3SGGENREPORT QUOT so.that make=1SGNOM SEQ here also  
 (kanan, =na) (kanu, -k) (?umamma, =ak)

*happang.”*  
*happang*

‘He said, “So I will make a *happang* here.”’

33. (M) *Happang, ngantu keh?*  
*happang what also*

‘What’s a “*happang*”?’

34. (A) *Atag han ji kaiw, e nakagkagga.*  
 shelf DET that tree HESIT messed.up

‘A shelf on the tree, it was all jumbled up (below).’

35. *Inatagnah jik ta waja minhalangan*  
 made.shelf=3SGGEN=LOC that so.that exist place.to.climb  
 (?inatag, =na, =h<sub>2</sub>) (ji<sub>1</sub>, -k)

*é hin-agik ta mataguwanja.*  
 LIG pair.sibling so.that survive=3PL  
 (=é) (hin?agi, -k) (mataguwan, =ja)

‘He made a shelf there, so that the brother and sister would have a place to climb up on to, so that they would survive.’

36. *Jikad inmammah nija atag.*  
 so.then made=LOC their shelf  
 (?inmamma, =h<sub>2</sub>) (ni<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

‘So he made a shelf for them.’

37. *Ninhalangja tit-iwa han hin-agik.*  
 climb.up=3PL truly DET pair.sibling  
 (ninhalang, =ja) (hin?agi, -k)

‘The brother and sister truly climbed up.’

38. *Kanana kanuk, “Hin-aka ngalud, kavavaiyan,*  
 say=3SGGEN REPORT here=2SGNOM surely sister  
 (kanan, =na) (kanu, -k) (hin?a, =ka)

*ta iyak uminap, ta iyak umah apuy*  
 so.that go=1SGNOM hunt so.that go=1SGNOM get=LOC fire  
 (?i<sub>1</sub>, =ak) (?i<sub>1</sub>, =ak) (?uma, =h<sub>2</sub>)

*ad Ap-apuy hid-ik jomangna.*  
 LOC Ap-apuy there other.side=3SGGEN  
 (hid?i, -k) (joman, =na)

‘He said, “You stay here, sister, and I will go looking, so that I will go to get fire from Ap-apuy over there on the other side.”’

39. *Di inmey ad Ap-apuy.*  
 so went LOC Ap-apuy

‘So he went to Ap-apuy.’

40. *Kanan han jooy tagaAp-apuy woh,*  
 say DET that Ap-apuy.person QUOT  
 (taga-, ?ap?apuy)

‘That Ap-apuy person said,’



41. “*Mid ké ék apoy.*  
not.exist MOD my fire  
(?i<sub>2</sub>, =k)

‘“I don’t have any fire.”’

42. *Umeykad Vinaley té jey hiya*  
go=2SGNOM=LOC Vinaley because that IND3SG  
(?umey, =ka, =d<sub>1</sub>)

*nan kawad-an nan minkunkunniing.*”  
DET existing.place DET flickering

‘Go to Binalay because that is the place where there is a flickering light.’”

43. *Ijuugna*<sup>14</sup> *nina teveb.*  
start.paddling.in=3SGGEN his teveb  
(?iju?ug, =na) (ni<sub>2</sub>, =na)

‘He started out in his *teveb*.’

44. *Han ji ja kanan teveb, han ji waa man*  
DET that their say ‘teveb’ DET that probably MOD  
*haliyahi é kavvangayan.*  
frying.pan LIG huge

‘That thing they call *teveb*, it was maybe like a very big frying pan.’

45. *Jaluluh*<sup>15</sup> *inlugan hid-ik umey ad Vinaley,*  
ride.vehicle there go LOC Vinaley  
(hid?i, -k)

*han ji anukan han Vallig.*  
DET that what’s.it=QUOT DET Vallig  
(?anuka, =n<sub>1</sub>)

‘He rode in that to go to Binalay, that place which is part of Barlig.’

<sup>14</sup> *jo?og*: Uncertain meaning. Suggests sound made by paddling with the hands.

<sup>15</sup> Uncertain meaning.

46. *Inmey tat-iwan jik inmah apuy.*  
 went truly there got=LOC fire  
 (ji<sub>1</sub>, -k) (ʔinma, =h<sub>2</sub>)

‘He truly went there and got fire.’

47. *Iyalinad Ap-apuy.*  
 come.with=3SGGEN=LOC Ap-apuy  
 (ʔiyali, =na, =d<sub>1</sub>)

‘He brought (it) to Ap-apuy.’

48. *Agtana han iyAp-apuy hi apuy met,*  
 give.to=3SGGEN DET Ap-apuy.people LOC fire also  
 (ʔagtan, =na) (ʔi-, ʔapʔapuy)

*ah jadluk iyeynah Kalawwitan han ji ina pinakad,*  
 then surely take.3SGGEN=LOC Kalawwitan DET that his torch  
 (jadlu, -k) (ʔiyey, =na, =h<sub>2</sub>) (ʔi<sub>2</sub>, =na)

*he apuy metlaeng é nakinjo ad aw-a ad Vinaley*  
 HESIT fire just.the.same LIG thing.begged.for LOC probably LOC Vinaley

*ké inmey ad Kalawwitan.*  
 MOD went LOC Kalawwitan

‘He gave some fire to the Ap-apuy people, then he surely took his torch to Kalawwitan, uh, fire that he had just begged for at Binalay he took to Kalawwitan.’

49. *Kanan kanu han jey, e...*  
 say REPORT DET that HESIT

‘That person said, uh...’

50. *Kanan kanu kalalakiyan, “Hik-a keh kavavaiyan,*  
 say REPORT brother IND2SG also sister  
*wajaka?”*  
 exist=2SGNOM  
 (waja, =ka)

‘The brother said, “You, sister, are you there?”’

51. *Woh, “Naiyak pé.”*  
 QUOT here=1SGNOM more.over  
 (naʔay, =ak)

‘(She said), “I’m still here.”’

52. *“Inik, kanaken nu inissajaka, ngantu té né*  
 EXCL say=1SGGEN.QUOT if eaten=3PL=2SGNOM what because this  
 +TRNS -TRNS  
 (kanan, =k, =en) (ʔinissa, =ja, =ka)

*é hinmalaktinja am-in hin-a nan vumanget.”*  
 LIG came.close=3PL all here DET wild.animals  
 (=é) (hinmalaktin, =ja)

“‘Oh, I wondered if you had been eaten, because all these wild animals have been approaching.’”

53. *“Naiyak met.”*  
 here=1SGNOM also  
 (naʔay, =ak)

“‘I’m here though.’”

54. *Di inanijuwanah kavavaiyana.*  
 so make.fire.for=3SGGEN=SGPRSN sister=3SGGEN  
 (ʔinanijuwan, =na, =h<sub>i</sub>) (kavavaʔiyan, =na)

‘So he made a fire to warm his sister.’

55. *Maoni pé ya kanana kanuk,*  
 later moreover and say=3SGGEN REPORT  
 (kanan, =na) (kanu, -k)

*kanan kanu kalalakiyana, “Inpahnagta.”*  
 say REPORT brother=3SGGEN send.out=1+2SG  
 (kalalakiyan, =na) (ʔinpahnag, =ta)

‘After a while he said, her brother said, “Let us (dl.) send out (a messenger).”’

56. *Henagenjan hilé.*  
 send=3PL=DET wild.cat  
 (henagen<sub>1</sub>, =ja, =n<sub>2</sub>)

‘They sent the wild cat.’

57. *Han jey ey hilé, é ina kanu guwangen han janum.*  
 DET that LIG wild.cat LIG go=3SGGEN REPORT open DET water  
 (=ey) (=é) (?i<sub>1</sub>, =na)

‘That wild cat, it was to go open a channel for the water to pass out through.’

58. *Ajin makaguwang.*  
 not=LIG able.to.open  
 (?aji, =n<sub>4</sub>)

‘It was unable to open (a water channel).’

59. *Henagenja han e anukan vaniyah.*  
 send=3PL DET HESIT what’s.it=QUOT lizard  
 (henagen<sub>1</sub>, =ja) (?anuka, =n<sub>1</sub>)

‘They sent the monitor lizard.’

60. *Ajin kay et makaguwang di.*  
 not able.to.open that.one  
 (?aji, =n<sub>4</sub>)

‘It wasn’t able to open a water channel either.’

61. *Henagena han ji agahhél jakumuk.*  
 send=3SGGEN DET that crab k.o.crab  
 (henagen<sub>1</sub>, =na)

‘He sent that *jakumuk* crab.’

62. *Inmey han ji jakumuk.*  
 went DET that k.o.crab

‘The crab went.’

63. *Inmey kanuk, ina inipit han ji ja kapalépalén*  
 went REPORT go=3SGGEN pinched DET that PL all.drift.wood  
 (ʔinmey) (kanu, -k) (ʔi<sub>1</sub>, =na) (ʔinipit)

*é waa hiya nin namulet-an hi janom.*  
 LIG probably IND3SG DET blockage LOC water  
 (=é)

‘It went, it is said, it went to pinch those piles of driftwood which were probably what was blocking the water.’

64. *Jana kanu ninpalakwinen.*  
 CONT=3SGGEN REPORT push.aside  
 (ja<sub>2</sub>, =na)

‘Then he just pushed it aside.’

65. *Adwan-ik, matchuk et han lugyan han janum*  
 now subside SEQ DET source DET water  
 (ʔadwanʔi, -k) (=et)

*é matchuk.*  
 LIG subside

‘Now, the source of the water subsided, it subsided.’

66. *Di natchuk han janum, henagena han wawak.*  
 when subsided DET water send=3SGGEN DET crow  
 (henagen<sub>1</sub>, =na)

‘When the water had subsided, he sent the crow.’

67. *“Um-ilan ah nu tet-iwa é natchuk han janum.”*  
 go.see Q if truly LIG subsided DET water

“‘Go and see, huh, if the water has truly subsided.’”

68. *Idi inmey han wawak é hinnagana,*  
 then went DET crow LIG sent=3SGGEN  
 (=é) (hinnagan, =na)

*kénet mintupek han ji ja tagu*  
 instead.SEQ peck DET that PL person

*é natey, isunga min-agub.*  
 LIG dead for.that stinking

‘The crow that he sent went, but instead it began to peck on those people who were dead and were therefore stinking.’

69. *Henagena han wajana hinnag hina,*  
 think.about=3SGGEN DET exist=3SGGEN sent here  
 (henagen<sub>2</sub>, =na) (waja, =na)

*é eha a henagenah kalapatik.*  
 LIG one LIG send=3SGGEN=LOC dove  
 (=é) (henagen<sub>1</sub> =na, =h<sub>2</sub>) (kalapati, -k)

‘He thinks about the ones he has already sent, and he sends one more, the dove.’

70. *Inmey intupkenah han dala han ji ina hikik,*  
 went dipped=3SGGEN=LOC DET blood DET that its feet  
 (?inmey) (?intupken, =na, =h<sub>2</sub>) (?i<sub>2</sub>, =na) (hiki, -k)

*invangad.*  
 return

‘It went and dipped its feet into the blood, and returned.’

71. *Kanana, “O kahahhaadja han ipugo.*  
 say=3SGGEN EXCL all.lying.around=3PL DET people  
 (kanan, =na) (kahahha?ad, =ja)

‘He said, “Oh, the people are all lying scattered around.”

72. *Natchuk han janum ngem kahahhaadja han taguk.”*  
 subsided DET water but all.lying=3PL DET people  
 (kahahha?ad, =ja) (tagu, -k)

‘The water has subsided but the people are all lying scattered around.’”

73. *Isunga nalavaga na hiki té ina vinaddekan*  
 for.that be.red its feet because go=3SGGEN stepped.into  
 (na=) (?i<sub>1</sub>, =na)

*han ji jala, ya han ji ina tupek ya nalavaga*  
 DET that blood and DET that its beak TOP.LK red  
 (?i<sub>2</sub>, =na)

*té ina injutngo han ji ina tupek han kajala.*  
 because go=3SGGEN dipped.into DET that its beak DET blood  
 (?i<sub>1</sub>, =na) (?i<sub>2</sub>, =na)

‘That is why its feet were red because it went and stepped into the blood, and its beak was red because it dipped its beak into the blood.’

74. *Adwan-i pé é inmey et jik, a,*  
 now more.over LIG went SEQ that huh  
 (=é) (ji<sub>1</sub>, -k)

*pumehnak hi Lumawig.*  
 descend SG.PRSN Lumawig

‘Now after that he went, huh, and Lumawig came down.’

75. *Kanana kanu en “Nah itaku élan yu minvavleyan.*  
 say=3SGGENREPORT QUOT well go=1+2PL see your.PL villagers  
 (kanan, =na) (?i<sub>1</sub>, =taku) (?ila?en) (yu=)

‘He said, it is said, “Let’s go now and see your (pl.) fellow-villagers.”’

76. *Péenna kanud Vanawo han ina kawitis.*  
 place=3SGGENREPORT=LOC Vanawo DET his kawitis  
 (pé?en, =na) (kanu, =d<sub>1</sub>) (?i<sub>2</sub>, =na)

‘He placed his *kawitis* at Banaue.’

77. (M) *Kawitis, ngantu é kawitis?*  
*kawitis what LIG ‘kawitis’*  
 (=é)

‘*Kawitis*, what’s a *kawitis*?’

78. (A) *Waa vantulé.*  
 maybe spear

‘Maybe a (kind of) spear.’

79. *Inpeeynah* *ji* *nina* *kawitis.*  
 place=3SGNOM=LOC that his spear  
 (?inpe?ey, =na, =h<sub>2</sub>) (ni<sub>2</sub>, =na)

‘He placed his spear there.’

80. *Kanana* *kanuk,* “*Iyu* *élan* *ji*  
 say=3SGGEN REPORT go=2PLGEN see that  
 (kanan, =na) (kanu, -k) (?i<sub>1</sub>, =yu)
- miid* *eh* *yu* *min-iliyan.”*  
 not.exist also your.PL place.to.live  
 (yu=)

‘He said, “Go see that (place) if there is any place for you (pl.) to live.”’

81. *Inmeyja* *han* *ji* *min-agik.*  
 went=3PL DET that siblings  
 (?inmey, =ja) (min?agi, -k)

‘The brother and sister went.’

82. *Kananja* *kanuk,* “*Dah,* *uhna* *keh* *nah* *min-iliyan,*  
 say=3PL REPORT EXCL disgust also this=LOC place.to.live  
 (kanan, =ja) (kanu, -k) (na<sub>1</sub>, =h<sub>2</sub>)

*inlangaga* *han* *laya.*  
 became.ripe DET ginger

‘They said, it is said, “Ugh, this place is no good to live in, the ginger is nearly ripe.’

83. *Ajija* *keh* *maanukan* *e* *anak?*  
 not=3PL also be.affected HESIT child  
 (?aji, =ja) (ma?anuka, =n<sub>2</sub>)

‘Won’t the children be affected?’



84. *Vaken nah imi vumableyan.*  
 not this=LOC our.EXCL place.to.make.house  
 (na<sub>1</sub>, =h<sub>2</sub>) (i<sub>2</sub>, =mi)

‘This is not the place for us (excl.) to make a house.’

85. *Inhublijah ken Lumawig.*  
 return=3PL=LOC DAT.PRSN Lumawig  
 (?inhubli, =ja, =h<sub>2</sub>)

‘They returned to Lumawig.’

86. *Kananja kanuk woh, “Vaken hid-i mi vumableyan.*  
 say=3PL REPORT QUOT not there 1PL place.to.make.house  
 (kanan, =ja) (mi=)

‘They said, “That is not the place for us (excl.) to make a house.’

87. *Inlangaga han laya ya in-iwatiw han matek*  
 reddish DET ginger and hanging DET leech  
*ya aji keh mamattek ji anak?”*  
 and not also get.leeches that child

‘The ginger is nearly ripe and leeches are hanging from them and won’t the children get leeches on them?’

88. *Kah-inna kanu e vekhen ad Haling.*  
 again=3SGGEN REPORT HESIT tell LOC Haling  
 (kah?in, =na)

‘Next he told (them to go) to Haling.’

89. *Ajék ammu mu ud han Haling his-ad*  
 not=1SGGEN know if where DET Haling there=LOC  
 (?aji, =k) (his?a, =d<sub>1</sub>)

*anukan Vanawo, té hiya met ija kanan.*  
 what’s.it=QUOT Vanawo because IND3SG also theirs say  
 (?anuka, =n<sub>1</sub>) (i<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

‘I don’t know where Haling is there in Banaue, because that is what they just say.’

90. *Vekhen* *ad* *Haling.*  
tell LOC Haling

‘He told (them to go) to Haling.’

91. *Anggoy* *kanu* *ya* *umeyja* *eh* *han* *hin-agik.*  
end REPORT and go=3PL also DET pair.sibling  
(ʔumey, =ja) (hinʔagi, -k)

‘After that, it is said, the brother and sister went.’

92. *Kananja* *kanuk,* *“Nawang* *nah* *min-iliyan*  
say=3PL REPORT not.good this=Loc place.to.live  
(kanan, =ja) (kanu, -k) (na<sub>1</sub>, =h<sub>2</sub>)

*té* *kija* *aanuka* *nan* *yayah.”*  
because CONT=3PL what’s.it DET locusts  
(ki, =ja)

‘They said, “This place is not good (for us) to live because the locusts are all what’s-it.”’

93. (M) *Kija* *kakalik.*  
CONT=3PL make.noise  
(ki, =ja) (kakali, -k)

‘They’re all making a noise.’

94. (A) *“Kija* *kakalik*  
CONT.3PL make.noise  
(ki, =ja) (kakali, -k)

“‘They’re all making a noise.’

95. *Ajija keh vangten ji anak*  
not=3PL also affect that child

(ʔaji, =ja)

*té néy e kija ya kakali nan yayah?*  
because this HESIT cont=3PL and make.noise DET locusts

(ki, =ja)

‘Won’t they affect the child because here the locusts are all making a noise?’

96. *Inhublija mampé ken eh Lumawig.*  
return=3PL more.over DAT.PRSN also Lumawig

(ʔinhubli, =ja)

‘They returned to Lumawig.’

97. *Kananja kanu woh “Vaken jéh mi min-iliyan,*  
say=3PL REPORT QUOT not that=Loc 1.PL place.to.live

(kanan, =ja)

(ji<sub>1</sub>, =h<sub>2</sub>)

(mi=)

*ayaka yayah ya!*  
be.many locusts INTENS

‘They said, “We (excl.) will not stay in that place, there are so many locusts!”’

98. *Vekhenad Liveng, ilin han iBayyok.*  
tell=3SGGEN=LOC Liveng village=GEN DET Bayyew.people

(vekhen, =na, =d<sub>1</sub>)

(ʔili, =n<sub>3</sub>)

(ʔi-, bayyo, -k)

‘He told (them to go) to Liveng, a village of the Bayyew people.’

99. *Vekhena kanu eh, kanana,*  
tell=3SGGEN REPORT also say=3SGGEN

(vekhen<sub>2</sub>, =na)

(kanan, =na)

*“Iyu jinyu nu hitud-i yu min-iliyan.”*  
go=2PL that= 2PL.GEN if that.one your.PL place.to.live

(ʔi<sub>1</sub>, =yu) (ji<sub>1</sub>, niyu)

(yu=)

‘He told (them to go), he said, “You (pl.) go (and see) if that place will be the place for you (pl.) to live.”’

100. *Umeyja kanu eh, ija élan.*  
 go=3PL REPORT also go=3PL see  
 (ʔumey, =ja) (ʔi<sub>1</sub>, =ja)

‘So they went, they went to see.’

101. *Invangihel.*  
 stinking

‘It was stinking.’

102. *Hunghung ji vutug han jeey vavley.*  
 smell DET pig DET that houses

‘The houses smelled of pigs.’

103. *Kag wa inmanak.*  
 just.as probably gave.birth

‘It was like (a pig) had given birth.’

104. *Amvutug té mahunghung han ji lang-eh han vutug.*  
 pig.smell because be.smelling DET that after.birth DET pig

‘The pig stench was because the afterbirth of the pig was smelling.’

105. *Kanan han ji hin-agik woh*  
 say DET that pair.sibling QUOT  
 (hinʔagi, -k)

“*Nawang nah min-iliyan té né invangihel.*  
 not.good this=LOC place.to.live because this stink  
 (na, =h<sub>2</sub>)

‘The brother and sister said, “This place is no good to live in because it stinks.’

106. *Kah-inta mavangad.”*  
 again=1+2SG go.back  
 (kahʔin, =ta)

‘Let us (dl.) go back again.’”

107. *Mavangadja.*  
go.back=3PL  
(mavangad, =ja)

‘They returned (to Lumawig).’

108. *Kananja kanu eh é hin-agik woh,*  
say=3PL REPORT also LIG pair.sibling QUOT  
(kanan, =ja) (=é) (hin?agi, -k)

*“Lawang hid-éh mi min-éliyan.*  
not.good that=LOC 1.PL place.to.live  
(hid?i, =h<sub>2</sub>) (mi=)

‘They, the brother and sister, said, “That place is no good for us (excl.) to live in.”’

109. *Ni keh invangihel ya itlek na anak!”*  
EXCL also stink and stick.to DET child

‘It stinks and (the smell) will stick to the child!’”

110. *Dikad kah-inna vekhen na kawitis.*  
so again=3SGGEN tell his spear  
(kah?in, =na)

‘So then he again threw his spear.’

111. *Vinkahnad ...*  
threw=3SGGEN=LOC  
(vinkah, =na, =d<sub>i</sub>)

‘He threw it to ...’

112. *Inmalijad Wayya.*  
came=3PL=LOC Wayya  
(?inmali, =ja, =d<sub>i</sub>)

‘They came to Wayya.’

113. *Vekhennad Atangwey, ad Vaat,*  
 tell=3SGGEN=LOC Atangwey LOC Vaat  
 (vekhen<sub>2</sub>, =na, =d<sub>1</sub>)

‘He told (them to go to) Atangwey, to Vaat.’

114. *Inmey kanuh jik.*  
 go REPORT=LOC that  
 (kanu, =h<sub>2</sub>) (ji<sub>1</sub>, -k)

‘They went there.’

115. *Kanana kanun, “Iyu keh élan ji*  
 say.3SGGEN REPORT=QUOT go=2PL also see that  
 (kanan, =na) (kanu, =en) (ʔi<sub>1</sub>, =yu)

*miid eh yu min-iin-gawihan.”*  
 not also your.PL place.to.be.good  
 (yu=)

‘He said, “You (pl.) go and see that place if it would be a good place for you (pl.) to be.”’

116. *Jey pinmehnakja.*  
 so descended=3PL  
 (pinmehnak, =ja)

‘So they descended.’

117. *Kananja kanuk, “Uninah nah min-iliyan,*  
 say=3PL REPORT be.better=LOC this=LOC place.to.live  
 (kanan, =ja) (kanu, -k) (na, =h<sub>2</sub>)

*té ja inlangaga han pagey.”*  
 because CONT become.ripe DET rice

‘They said, “It is better to live here, because the rice is becoming ripe.”’

118. (M) *Inlangaga?*  
 ‘inlangaga’

‘(What is) inlangaga?’

119. (A) *Inlangaga* *ja* *inchojang.*  
*inlangaga* CONT become.ready.for.harvest

“*Inlangaga*’ is “becoming ready for harvest.””

120. *Kapatapatangja* *nan* *manuk* *ya* *kaluklukvub* *nan* *vutug.*  
 all.perched.about=3PL DET chicken and all.lying.around DET pig  
 (kapatapatan, =ja)

‘There were so many chickens perched about and there were so many pigs lying around.’

121. *Aw-aja* *ken=ja* *jaan* *natey* *jik,*  
 maybe=3PL and=3PL not.yet dead that  
 (?aw?a=ja) (ken, =ja) (ji<sub>1</sub>, -k)

*gehja* *nalmeh* *ji* *am-in* *ji* *kangunun* *ya.*  
 although=3PL drowned that all of everything INTENS  
 (geh<sub>1</sub>, =ja) (ji<sub>1</sub>) (ji<sub>2</sub>)

‘Maybe they were not yet dead, even though everything (else) there was drowned.’

122. *Geh* *pinmehnakja* *yaet* *jik.*  
 then descended=3PL INTENS=SEQ that  
 (pinmehnak, =ja) (ya, =?et) (ji<sub>1</sub>, -k)

‘Then they descended to that place.’

123. *Dikad* *umeyja* *kanuk,* *kananja* *woh*  
 then go=3PL REPORT say=3PL QUOT  
 (?umey, =ja) (kanu, -k) (kanan, =ja)

“*Uninah* *na* *min-iliyan* *té* *néy* *nan* *pagey*  
 be.better=LOC this place.to.live because this DET rice.plant  
 (?unina, =h<sub>2</sub>)

*ja* *minchojang.*  
 CONT be.ready.to.harvest

‘So they went, it is said, they said, “This is a better place to live in, because as for the rice, it is nearly ready to harvest,”

124. *Nan manuk ya kapatupatung.*  
 DET chicken TOPLK all.perched.about

‘So many chickens are all perched about.’

125. *Nan vutug ya kalukvulukvub.*  
 DET pig TOPLK all.lying.around

‘So many pigs are all lying around.’

126. *Kaeekja am-in.”*  
 all.sleeping=3PL all  
 (kaʔeʔek, =ja)

‘They are all sleeping.’”

127. *Adwan-i pé pumehnakja.*  
 now more.over descend.3PL  
 (pumehnak, =ja)

‘Now they descended.’

128. *In-ilijad Tuveng ah?*  
 live=3PL=LOC Talubin huh  
 (?inʔili, =ja, =d<sub>1</sub>)

‘They lived in Talubin, huh?’

129. *Ad et Tuveng, ad et Tuveng ja nin-iliyan.*  
 LOC SEQ Talubin LOC SEQ Talubin their lived.in.place

‘It was in Talubin, it was in Talubin where they lived.’

130. *Ja kanu u anyangay té han janum jaet yumava*  
 CONT REPORT or what because DET water CONT=SEQ become.low  
 (ja<sub>2</sub>, =ʔet)

*é makingking ja umakit.*  
 LIG be.decreasing CONT stinking

‘What will they do now, because as the water was becoming low and subsiding, it was beginning to stink.’



131. *Jaja kanu maanud nan ligga*  
 CONT=3PL REPORT be.floating DET winnowing.basket  
 (ja<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

*ya ouk.*  
 and rice.pounding.pestle  
 (?o?u, -k)

‘The winnowing baskets and the rice pounding pestles were floating.’

132. *Giyag, aja ipakud, jaja alan.*  
 rice.plate get=3PL grab CONT=3PL get  
 (?a<sub>1</sub>, =ja) (ja<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

‘As for rice plates, they were grabbing them and getting them.’

133. *Tatag-ong, jaja alan.*  
 soup.dippers CONT=3PL get  
 (ja<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

‘Soup dippers, they were getting them.’

134. *Am-in é maanud é mauhal, alanja*  
 all LIG be.floating LIG be.used get=3PL  
 (=é) (=é) (?alan, =ja)

‘All the floating things that could be used, they got.’

135. *Jaja ipakud.*  
 CONT=3PL grab  
 (ja<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

‘They were grabbing them.’

136. *Jaja kanan, “Ta wa ta uhalen.”*  
 CONT.3PL say so.that exist 1+2SG something.to.use  
 (ja<sub>2</sub>, =ja) (ta=)

‘They were saying, “So there will be something for us (dl.)to use.”’

137. *Et inaja am-in han giyag, ligga anukaen*  
 then got=3PL all DET rice.plate winnowing.basket what's.it=QUOT  
 (?ina, =ja) (?anuka=en)

*vanew, ouk, atutung ji vutug, jaja nin-ala.*  
 rice.ladles pestles bowls DET pig CONT=3PL get  
 (?o?u, -k) (ja<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

‘And so they got all the rice plates, winnowing baskets, what’s it ah rice ladles, pestles, pig-feeding bowls, they got them.’

138. *Digad inhaadja nan néy ija min-iliyan ad Tuveng.*  
 so put.down=3PL DET this.one their place.to.live LOC Talubin  
 (?inha?ad, =ja) (?i<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

‘Then they put them in the place in which they were living in Talubin.’

139. *Ad Yapyapan et ija min-iliyan*  
 LOC Yapyapan SEQ their place.to.live  
 (?i<sub>2</sub>, =ja)

*té vaken ad Atangwi ya.*  
 because not LOC Atangwi INTENS

‘It was in Yapyapan where they went to live because it was not in Atangwi.’

140. *Ad Yapyapan et.*  
 LOC Yapyapan SEQ

‘It was in Yapyapan.’

141. *Adwan-i pé inmey et ji.*  
 now more.over went SEQ that.one

‘Now he went there.’

142. *Nopah, kananja, “Né kény maa nan tag-ong.”*  
 finished say=3PL this MOD be.gotten DET soup.dipper  
 (kanan, =ja)

‘After that, they said, “Here now the soup dippers have been gotten.”’

143. *Ta maa am-in han ji tag-ong, kakada giyag,*  
 so.that gotten all DET that soup.dipper every rice.plate

*kada vanew, kada anukaen ligga,*  
 every rice.ladles every what's.it=QUOT winnowing.basket  
 (?anuka, =en)

*ta min-am-amuluja é hin-ahawa,*  
 so.that be.in.harmony=3PL LIG pair.spouse  
 (min?am?amulu, =ja) (=é)

*té hin-ivaja, nin-ahawajat.*  
 because pair.companion=3PL have.married=3PL=SEQ  
 (hin?iva, =ja) (nin?ahawa, =ja, =t)

‘Since every one of those soup dippers, and every one of the rice plates, everyone of the rice ladles, everyone of the what’s it uh winnowing baskets were gotten, so that there would be harmony between the husband and wife, because they were companions and they were married.’

144. *Wen, in-am-amuluja ta miid ija kah-in e*  
 yes be.in.harmony=3PL so.that not.exist go=3PL again HESIT  
 (?in?am?amulu, =ja) (?i<sub>i</sub>, =ja)

*miid humhumhumana.*  
 not.exist continual.fighting=3SGGEN  
 (humhumhuma, =na)

‘Yes, they will be in harmony so that they will again, uh, there will be no continual fighting.’

145. *Miid humhuma.*  
 not.exist conflict

‘There will be no conflict.’

146. *Miid huhhuhungad, hin-agi=ja met ya nin-ahawa=ja.*  
 not.exist continual.anger pair.sibling=3PL also and were.married=3PL  
 (hin?agi, =ja) (nin?ahawa, =ja)

‘There will be no anger, because they were brother and sister, you see, and they were married to each other.’

147. *Inanukan Lumawig, hin-agi ya min-ahawaja.*  
 arranged=GEN Lumawig pair.sibling and married=3PL  
 (?inanuka, =n<sub>3</sub>) (min?ahawa, =ja)

‘Lumawig arranged it, brother and sister and they got married to each other.’

148. *Té di kanan kanu kalalakiyana*  
 because that say REPORT brother=3SGGEN  
 (kalalakiyan, =na)

“*Keh wa manguhjung hi na kavavaiyan?*”  
 also exist one.looking.down LOC his sister

‘Because her brother said, “Can someone look down at his sister?”’

149. *Kanan kanu.*  
 say REPORT

‘It is said.’

150. *Umey ken e kavavaiyanna.*  
 go DAT.PRSN HESIT sister=3SGGEN  
 (kavava?iyan, =na)

‘He went to his sister.’

151. *Kanan kanu e kavavaiyanna, “Kenjan*  
 say REPORT HESIT sister=3SGGEN and=3PL=QUOT  
 (kavava?iyan, =na) (ken=ja, =en)

*wa manangad hi na kalalakiyan?*”  
 exist one.looking.up LOC her brother

‘She said, uh his sister said, “Can someone look up at her brother?”’

152. *Adwan-ik, linmupilup hi Lumawig han tavvak.*  
 now rolled.up DET Lumawig DET tobacco  
 (?adwan?i, -k)

‘Now, Lumawig rolled up some tobacco.’

153. *Inpaikab-itna* *han jey ina ivan vavaik.*  
 stick.into=3SGGEN DET that his companion=LIG female  
 (?inpa?ikab?it, =na) (?i<sub>2</sub> =na) (?iva, =n<sub>4</sub>) (vava?i, -k)

‘He stuck it into his female companion.’

154. *Adwan-ik* *malitun.*  
 now pregnant  
 (?adwan?i, -k)

‘Now she got pregnant.’

155. *Masikug et kanana kanuk “Hagungem pé*  
 pregnant SEQ say=3SGGEN REPORT look.after=2SGGEN more.over  
 (kanan, =na) (kanu, -k) (hagunjen, =m)

*han néy ivam té malitun ké,*  
 DET this companion=2SGGEN because be.pregnant MOD  
 (?iva, =m)

*éyahhalinuwam.”*  
 take.care.of=2SGGEN  
 (?iyahhalinuwan, =m)

‘She was pregnant and then he said, “Take good care of your (sg.) sister because now she is pregnant, you (sg.) take care of her.”’

156. *Kanana kanun é “Yamu, iyahhalinuwak*  
 say=3SGGEN REPORT.SEQ LIG certainly take.care.of=1SGGEN  
 (kanan, =na) (kanu, =n) (=é) (?iyahhalinuwan, =k)

*té hinod keh mangihalinuk?”*  
 because who also care.taker  
 (maṇihalinu, -k)

‘He said, “Certainly, I will take care of her because who else will take care of her?”’

157. *Adwan-i, nin-ahawaja jik,*

now married=3PL that  
(nin?ahawa, =ja) (ji<sub>1</sub>, -k)

*ja tud-i et ja Adan ken Éva é nin-ahawa.*  
PL.PRSN that.one SEQ PL Adam and Eve LIG married

‘Now, they got married, those people, Adam and Eve who were married.’

158. (M) *Hitud-i na las?*  
that its last  
(hi<sub>2</sub>, tud?i) (na=)

(M) ‘That’s its end?’

#### 4. Wordlist

**Introduction.** The wordlist which follows contains all the lexical items, both full words and clitics that occur in the text *Gaeb Ji Amulu*. Some affixal forms are also listed. The form of each entry is as follows: 1) Source. The text contains a number of words that are probably of either Ilokano, Tagalog, or English origin. The source language is given, and the original form appears in parentheses. 2) Word class. Most of the entries that do not have a word class specified are either forms which appear to be the base of one or more derivationally related verbs in the language and from our present knowledge do not function as full words. The other forms need additional research to determine their classification. 3) Verb subclassification, by feature. The primary subclassification indicates the transitivity of the verb. In addition, known aspectual and modal features are given. 4) Definition. 5) Derived forms (dr.) of listed bases. 6) Cross references (cf.) of derived words to their base forms, and to other derivationally related words. 7) Variants (Var.) are sets of words which seem to have identical meaning and distribution and which are similar in phonological shape. 8) Words which appear to be phonological reductions of longer words are shown with the “lesser than” symbol (<). 9) Words which appear to be combinations of entries provided elsewhere in the list are linked to them with ‘See’.

Word	Local Orthography	Definition
=a	a	Ilk ( <i>a</i> ). LIG occurring between a numeral and a following noun

=ak	ak	PRON 1SGNOM, I, me
ʔa <sub>1</sub>	a	get; dr. <i>ma ʔa</i> , <i>ʔina</i> , <i>ʔuma</i> ; cf. <i>ʔala</i>
ʔa <sub>2</sub>	a	tag question marker, asking the listener for confirmation
ʔaʔa	aa	uh huh
ʔaʔanuka	aanuka	N what's it; cf. <i>ʔanuka</i>
ʔad	ad	PREP at, in. Usually introducing proper noun locations.
ʔadan	Adan	N a personal name, Adam
ʔadwanʔi	adwan-i	ADV now, today
ʔagahhél	agahhél	N crab
ʔagi	agi	N sibling; dr. <i>hin ʔagi</i>
ʔagtan	agtan	V+TRNS to give to someone
ʔagub	agub	N stench; dr. <i>min ʔagub</i>
ʔah <sub>1</sub>	ah	ADV then
ʔah <sub>2</sub>	ah	PREP to, at; of. Usually introducing non-proper noun locations; also introduces indefinite oblique objects. Var. = <i>h</i> <sub>2</sub> ; cf. <i>hi</i> <sub>2</sub>
ʔah <sub>3</sub>	ah	Tag question, huh?
ʔahawa	ahawa	N spouse; dr. <i>hin ʔahawa</i> ; <i>min ʔahawa</i> , <i>nin ʔahawa</i>
ʔaji	aji	AUX negative of verbs
ʔajo	ajo	N body (BonG <i>ʔáwak</i> )
ʔakit	akit	stench; dr. <i>ʔumakit</i>
ʔala	ala	get; dr. <i>nin ʔala</i> , <i>ʔalaen</i> ; cf. <i>ʔa</i>
ʔalaen	alaen	V+TRNS to get something; cf. <i>ʔala</i>
ʔalan	alan	V+TRNS to get something; < <i>ʔalaen</i>
ʔali	ali	come; dr. <i>ʔumali</i> , <i>ʔinmali</i> , <i>ʔiyali</i>
ʔama	ama	N father
ʔamʔin	am-in	N all
ʔamma	amma	do, make; dr. <i>ʔumamma</i> , <i>ʔinmamma</i>
ʔammu	ammu	know
ʔamvutug	amvutug	N smell of pigs; dr. <i>vutug</i>

ʔamulu <sub>1</sub>	amulu	N ritual prayer for newly weds
ʔamulu <sub>2</sub>	amulu	N harmony; dr. <i>ʔin ʔam ʔamulu</i> , <i>min ʔam ʔamulu</i>
ʔamuŋ	amung	gather; dr. <i>ʔamuŋen</i>
ʔamuŋen	amungen	V-TRNS -CMPL to gather something; cf. <i>ʔamuŋ</i> ; <i>na ʔamuŋ</i>
ʔanak	anak	N child; cf. <i>ʔumanak</i> , <i>ʔinmanak</i>
ʔaniju	aniju	make a fire for warming; dr. <i>ʔanijuwan</i>
ʔanijuwan	anijuwan	V+TRNS +CMPL to make a fire to warm someone; cf. <i>ʔaniju</i> ; <i>ʔinanijuwan</i>
ʔanud	anud	float downstream; dr. <i>ma ʔanud</i>
ʔanuka	anuka	N what's it; an empty hesitation noun, acquiring meaning from context; dr. <i>anuka</i> ; <i>ʔanukaen</i> , <i>ʔinanuka</i>
ʔanukaen	inanuka	V+TRNS -CMPL to do something; cf. <i>ʔanuka</i> ; <i>ʔinanuka</i> ; <i>ma ʔanuka</i>
ʔanyaŋay	anyangay	Ilk.( <i>ania ngay</i> ) what
ʔaŋgoy	anggoy	N end
ʔapʔapuy	Ap-apuy	N a place name; cf. <i>ʔapuy</i>
ʔapuy	apuy	N fire
ʔatag	atag	N shelf; dr. <i>ʔatagen</i> , <i>ʔinatag</i>
ʔatagen	atagen	to make a shelf; cf. <i>ʔatag</i> ; <i>ʔinatag</i>
ʔataŋwey	Atangwey	N a place name
ʔatutuŋ	atutung	N a bowl for pigfeed
ʔawʔa	aw-a	ADV probably. Var. <i>wa ʔa</i>
ʔayaka	ayaka	N many
batawa	batawa	N sky
bayyo	Bayyo	N a place name--Bayyew
benenŋ	beneng	N path along the top of terrace wall
benŋen	benngen	V+TRNS to pack a terrace wall with mud, to prevent water leakage from the pondfield; cf. <i>beneng</i>
=d <sub>1</sub>	d	PREP at, in. Usually introducing proper noun locations, follows vowel-final words; cf. <i>ʔad</i>
=d <sub>2</sub>	d	ADV modal form, often following question words, what then, who then, where then, etc. Follows vowel-final words; cf. <i>ʔud</i>



dah	dah	EXCL ugh!
dala	dala	N blood. Var. <i>jala</i>
di <sub>1</sub>	di	DEM PRON that one, away from both the speaker and the hearer, used also to refer to an object that has been mentioned in the previous context. Var. <i>jeý, ji<sub>1</sub></i>
di <sub>2</sub>	di	DET non-specific genitive common noun marker. Var. <i>ji<sub>2</sub></i>
di <sub>3</sub>	di	Ilk.( <i>idi</i> ) when
digad	digad	so, then. Var. <i>dikad</i> ; cf. <i>di<sub>3</sub></i>
dikad	dikad	so, then. Var. <i>jikad, digad</i>
e	e	hesitation marker
ʔeh	eh	also. Var. <i>keh</i>
ʔeha	eha	N one
ʔek	ek	sleep; dr. <i>ma ʔek, ka ʔe ʔe k</i>
=en	en	LIG introduces a direct quotation; cf. <i>woh</i>
=ʔet	et	ADV sequential, then, immediately after that, in addition. Var. = <i>t, ʔet</i>
ʔet	et	ADV sequential, then, immediately after that, in addition. Var. = <i>t, ʔet</i>
ʔey	ey	go; dr. <i>ʔumey, ʔinmey, ʔeyey</i>
=ey	ey	LIG links head nouns with following relative clauses, and head verbs with following complement clauses. Var. = <i>é</i>
=é	é	LIG links head nouns with following relative clauses, and head verbs with following complement clauses. Var. = <i>ey</i>
ʔék <sub>1</sub>	ék	I go. See: <i>i<sub>1</sub>, =k</i>
ʔék <sub>2</sub>	ék	mine. See: <i>ʔi<sub>2</sub>, =k</i>
ʔélan	élan	V+TRNS -CMPL to see something; < <i>ʔilan</i>
ʔéva	Éva	N a personal name, Eve
gaʔeb	gaeb	N ritual prayer
gawih	gawih	good; dr. <i>min ʔi ʔingawihan</i>
geh <sub>1</sub>	geh	AUX although
geh <sub>2</sub>	geh	ADV then
giniswanj	Giniswang	N a place name

giyag	giyag	N rice plate
guwaŋ	guwaŋ	N a gap in a terrace wall made so that water can escape; dr. <i>makaguwaŋ</i> , <i>guwaŋen</i>
guwaŋen	guwangen	V+TRNS -CMPL to open a gap in a terrace wall to allow water to escape; cf. <i>guwaŋ</i>
=h <sub>1</sub>	h	DET singular personal name marker. Follows vowel-final words; cf. <i>hi</i>
=h <sub>2</sub>	h	PREP to, at; of. Usually introducing non-proper noun locations; also introduces indefinite oblique objects, follows vowel-final words; cf. <i>ʔah<sub>2</sub></i> , <i>hi<sub>2</sub></i>
ha	ha	DEM PRON that, near speaker
haʔad	haad	place something on the ground; dr. <i>ha ʔad</i> ; <i>ʔha ʔad</i> , <i>ʔinha ʔad</i> ; <i>kahahha ʔad</i>
haʔo	hao	go home; dr. <i>huma ʔo</i> , <i>hinma ʔo</i>
haguŋ	hagung	look backwards; dr. <i>haguŋen</i> , <i>inhaguŋ</i>
haguŋen	hagungen	V+TRNS -CMPL to look back at something, to care for someone; cf. <i>ʔinhaguŋ</i>
halaŋ	haling	climb; dr. <i>ʔinhalaŋ</i> , <i>ninhalaŋ</i> , <i>minhalaŋan</i>
halinu	halinu	take care of; dr. <i>ʔyahhalinuwan</i> ; <i>maŋjhalinu</i>
haliŋ	Haling	N a place name
haliyahi	haliyahi	N skillet, frying pan
han	han	DET singular definite non-personal noun marker; cf. <i>nan</i> . Var. =n <sub>2</sub>
hana	hana	DEM that, near hearer
happaŋ	happang	N platform
he	he	hesitation marker
henag <sub>1</sub>	henag	send; dr. <i>henagen<sub>1</sub></i> , <i>henagan</i> , <i>hinnag</i> , <i>hinnagan</i> ;
henag <sub>2</sub>	henag	think; dr. <i>henagen<sub>2</sub></i>
henagen <sub>1</sub>	henagen	V+TRNS -CMPL to send something; cf. <i>henag</i> ; <i>hinnag</i> , <i>henagan</i>
henagen <sub>2</sub>	henagen	V+TRNS -CMPL to think about something
hi <sub>1</sub>	hi	DET singular personal noun marker
hi <sub>2</sub>	hi	PREP to, at; of. Usually introducing non-proper noun locations; also introduces indefinite oblique objects, follows consonant-

		final words. Var. = <i>h</i> <sub>2</sub> ; cf. <i>?ah</i> <sub>2</sub>
hidʔi	hid-i	DEM LOC PRON there, the location which has just been referred to
hikʔa	hik-a	PRON you; independent 2SG.
hiki	hiki	N foot, feet
hilé	hilé	N wild cat
himaʔo	himaο	V-TRNS +CMPL went home. Var. <i>hinmaʔo</i> ; cf. <i>haʔo</i> ; <i>humaʔo</i>
hin-	hin	unit, pair
hina	hina	DEM LOC PRON here. Var <i>hinʔa</i>
hinʔa	hin-a	DEM LOC PRON here. Var <i>hina</i>
hinʔahawa	hin-ahawa	N husband and wife, a couple; cf. <i>hin-</i> , <i>?ahawa</i>
hinʔiva	hin-iva	N companions; cf. <i>hin-</i> , <i>iva</i>
hinmalaktin	hinmalaktin	V-TRNS +CMPL came close; cf. <i>halaktin</i> , <i>humalaktin</i>
hinmaʔo	hinmaο	V-TRNS +CMPL went home. Var. <i>himaʔo</i> ; cf. <i>haʔo</i> ; <i>humaʔo</i>
hinnag	hinnag	V+TRNS +CMPL sent, cf.. <i>henag</i> ; <i>henagen</i>
hinnagan	hinnaga	V+TRNS +CMPL sent to someplace; dr. <i>henag</i> ; <i>henagan</i>
hinu	hinu	N who
hinud	hinud	N who then; cf. <i>hinu</i> ; = <i>d</i> <sub>2</sub>
hisʔa	his-a	DEM LOC PRON there, near speaker
hita	hita	Ilk.( <i>dita</i> ?) there, near speaker
hitudʔi	hitud-i	that place; cf. <i>hi</i> <sub>2</sub> , <i>tudʔi</i>
hiya	hiya	PRON he, she, it, independent 3SG.
hojaŋ	hojang	N a stage in the development of rice, when the grain is ripening; dr. <i>minhojaŋ</i>
hubli	hubli	return; dr. <i>?inhubli</i>
huŋhuŋ	hunghung	N smell; dr. <i>mahuŋhuŋ</i>
huhhuhuŋad	huhhuhungad	being continually angry; cf. <i>huŋad</i>
hukuŋ	hukung	hollow
humalaktin	hinmalaktin	V-TRNS -CMPL to come close; cf. <i>halaktin</i> , <i>hinmalaktin</i>

humaʔo	humao	V-TRNS -CMPL to go home; dr. <i>ha ʔo</i> , <i>hinma ʔo</i>
humhuma	humhuma	N fighting; cf. <i>huma</i> , <i>humhumhuma</i>
humhumhuma	humhumhuma	N continual fighting; cf. <i>huma</i> , <i>humhuma</i>
huŋad	hungad	N anger; dr. <i>huhhuhuŋad</i>
ʔi-	i	noun derivational prefix, person/people of X
ʔi <sub>1</sub>	i	AUX go. Var ʔé (before =k)
ʔi <sub>2</sub>	i	N empty personal noun acting as a carrier of genitive pronouns to form independent possessive pronouns. Var. ʔé (before =k), <i>ni</i>
ʔidi	idi	Ilk. ( <i>idi</i> ) then
ʔiggup	iggup	N soup
ʔihaʔad	inhaad	V+TRNS -CMPL to place something on the ground; cf. <i>ha ʔad</i> ; <i>ʔinha ʔad</i>
ʔija	ija	N theirs; See: <i>ʔi<sub>2</sub></i> , = <i>ja</i>
ʔijakpuh	ijakpuh	V+TRNS -CMPL to reach (someone) with something; cf. <i>jakpuh</i> , <i>nijakpuh</i>
ʔijatun	ijatun	V+TRNS -CMPL to arrive (someplace) with something; cf. <i>jatun</i> , <i>nijatun</i>
ʔijutŋo	ijutngo	V+TRNS -CMPL to dip something; cf. <i>jutŋo</i> ; <i>ʔinjutŋo</i>
ʔijuʔug	ijuug	V+TRNS -CMPL to paddle a canoe by dipping one's hands in the water; cf. <i>ju ʔug</i>
ʔila	ila	see; dr. <i>ʔilaʔen</i> , <i>ʔum ʔilan</i>
ʔilaʔen	ilaʔen	V+TRNS -CMPL to see something. Var. <i>ʔilan</i>
ʔilan	ilan	V+TRNS -CMPL to see something. Var. <i>ʔilaʔen</i>
ʔili	ili	village; dr. <i>ʔin ʔili</i>
ʔimi	imi	ours. See: <i>ʔi<sub>2</sub></i> , = <i>mi</i>
ʔina <sub>1</sub>	ina	V+TRNS +CMPL got; cf. <i>ʔa<sub>1</sub></i> , <i>ala ʔen</i>
ʔina <sub>2</sub>	ina	N his. See: <i>ʔi<sub>2</sub></i> , = <i>na<sub>1</sub></i> . Var. <i>nina</i>
ʔina <sub>3</sub>	ina	he goes. See: <i>ʔi<sub>1</sub></i> , = <i>na<sub>1</sub></i>
ʔina <sub>4</sub>	ina	N mother
ʔinʔamʔamulu	in-am-amulu	V-TRNS -CMPL to be in harmony. Var. <i>min ʔam ʔamulu</i> ; cf. <i>ʔamulu<sub>2</sub></i>
ʔinanijuwan	inanijuwan	V+TRNS +CMPL made a fire to warm someone; cf. <i>ʔaniju</i> , <i>ʔanijuwan</i>

ʔinanuka	inanuka	V+TRNS +CMPL fixed something; cf. <i>anuka</i> ; <i>anukaen</i>
ʔinanukan	inanukan	See: <i>ʔinanuka</i> , = <i>n</i> <sub>3</sub>
ʔinap	inap	look for, hunt; dr. <i>ʔuminap</i>
ʔinatag	inatag	V+TRNS +CMPL made a shelf; cf. <i>ʔatag</i> ; <i>ʔatagen</i>
ʔinhaʔad	inhaad	V+TRNS +CMPL placed something on the ground; cf. <i>haʔad</i> ; <i>ʔihaʔad</i>
ʔinhagun	inhagung	V+TRNS +CMPL looked back at something; cf. <i>hagun</i> , <i>hagunen</i>
ʔinhalan	inhalang	V-TRNS -CMPL to climb up; cf. <i>halan</i> ; <i>ninhalan</i> , <i>minhalaŋan</i>
ʔinhojan	inhojang	V-TRNS -CMPL to become ready for harvest, of rice. Var. <i>minhojan</i> ; cf. <i>hojan</i>
ʔinhubli	inhubli	V-TRNS -CMPL to return; cf. <i>hubli</i>
ʔinʔiwatiw	in-iwatiw	V-TRNS -CMPL to be hanging; cf. <i>ʔiwatiw</i>
ʔini	ini	EXCL expression of displeasure
ʔinʔili	in-ili	V-TRNS -CMPL to live; cf. <i>ʔili</i>
ʔinipit	inipit	V+TRNS +CMPL pinched something; cf. <i>ʔipit</i> ; <i>ʔipiten</i>
ʔinissa	inissa	V+TRNS +CMPL ate meat; cf. <i>ʔissa</i>
ʔinjutŋo	injutŋo	V+TRNS +CMPL dipped something; cf. <i>jutŋo</i> ; <i>ʔjutŋo</i>
ʔinlanaga	inlangaga	V-TRNS -CMPL to become ripe; cf. <i>lanaga</i>
ʔinlugan	inlugan	V-TRNS -CMPL to ride a vehicle; cf. <i>lugan</i>
ʔinma	inma	V-TRNS +CMPL got; cf. <i>ʔa<sub>1</sub></i> ; <i>ʔuma</i>
ʔinmali	inmali	V-TRNS +CMPL came; cf. <i>ʔali</i> ; <i>ʔumali</i>
ʔinmamma	inmamma	V-TRNS +CMPL made; cf. <i>ʔamma</i> ; <i>ʔumamma</i>
ʔinmanak	inmanak	V-TRNS +CMPL gave birth; cf. <i>ʔanak</i> ; <i>ʔumanak</i>
ʔinmey	inmey	V-TRNS +CMPL went; cf. <i>ʔey</i> ; <i>ʔumey</i>
ʔinpahnag	inpahnag	V-TRNS -CMPL to send out (a messenger); cf. <i>pahnag</i>
ʔinpaʔikabʔit	inpaikab-it	V+TRNS +CMPL stuck something into; cf. <i>paʔikab ʔit</i> ; <i>ʔipaʔikab ʔit</i>
ʔinpeʔey	inpeey	V+TRNS +CMPL placed something; cf. <i>peʔey</i> ; <i>ʔpeʔey</i>

ʔintikid	intikid	V-TRNS -CMPL to climb up a slope; cf. <i>tikid</i>
ʔintupken	intupken	V+TRNS -CMPL to dip the beak into something, of a bird; cf. <i>tupek</i>
ʔinvaŋad	invangad	V-TRNS -CMPL to return; cf. <i>vaŋad</i> ; <i>mavaŋad</i>
ʔinvaŋihel	invangihel	V-TRNS -CMPL to stink; cf. <i>vaŋihel</i>
ʔipaʔikabʔit	ipaikab-it	V+TRNS -CMPL to stick something into; cf. <i>pa ʔikab ʔit</i> ; <i>ʔinpa ʔikab ʔit</i>
ʔipakud	ipakud	V+TRNS -CMPL to grab something; cf. <i>pakud</i>
ʔipeʔey	inpeey	V+TRNS -CMPL to place something; cf. <i>pe ʔey</i> ; <i>ʔinpe ʔey</i>
ʔipit	ʔipit	pinch; dr. <i>ʔipiten</i> , <i>ʔinipit</i>
ʔipiten	inipit	V+TRNS -CMPL to pinch something; cf. <i>ʔipit</i> ; <i>ʔinipit</i>
ʔipugo	ipugo	N person, people; cf. <i>tagu</i>
ʔissa	issa	V+TRNS -CMPL to eat meat; cf. <i>ʔinissa</i>
ʔistulya	istulya	story; dr. <i>ʔistulya ʔen</i>
ʔistulyaʔen	istulyaen	V-TRNS -CMPL to tell a story; cf. <i>istulya</i>
ʔisunga	isunga	ADV therefore
ʔitlek	itlek	V+TRNS -CMPL to stick to something
ʔiwatiw	iwatiw	hanging; dr. <i>ʔin ʔiwatiw</i>
ʔiyahhalinuwan	iyahhalinuwan	V+TRNS -CMPL to take care of someone; cf. <i>halinu</i> ; <i>maŋihalinu</i>
ʔiyali	iyali	V+TRNS -CMPL to come with, to bring; cf. <i>ʔali</i>
ʔiyapʔapuy	iyAp-apuy	N Ap-apuy person. See: <i>ʔi-</i> , <i>ap-apuy</i>
ʔiyey	iyey	V+TRNS -CMPL to go with, to take something; cf. <i>ʔey</i>
=ja	ja	PRON they, them, their; 3PL
ja <sub>1</sub>	ja	DET plural personal noun marker
ja <sub>2</sub>	ja	AUX continuative
ja <sub>3</sub>	ja	PRON their; independent possessive 3PL
jaʔan	jaan	AUX not yet
jadlu	jadlu	ADV surely
jadluk	jadluk	ADV surely. See: <i>jadlu</i> , <i>-k</i>
jaʔet	jaet	See: <i>ja<sub>2</sub></i> , =ʔet

jakami	jakami	PRON we (excl.), us (excl.); independent 1PL
jakpuh	jakpuh	reach; dr. <i>ʔjakpuh</i> , <i>nijakpuh</i>
jakumu	jakumu	N a kind of crab
jakumuk	jakumuk	N a kind of crab. See: <i>jakumu</i> , <i>-k</i>
jala	jala	N blood; cf. <i>dala</i>
jallan	jallan	N trail, path
janum	janum	N water
jaʔo	jao	N underneath
jawwang <sub>1</sub>	jawwang	N river (BonG <i>wáŋwaŋ</i> )
jawwang <sub>2</sub>	Jawwang	N name of the river at Talubin
je <sub>y1</sub>	je <sub>y</sub>	so; cf. <i>di</i> , <i>ji<sub>1</sub></i>
je <sub>y2</sub>	je <sub>y</sub>	that; cf. <i>ji<sub>1</sub></i>
ji <sub>1</sub>	ji	DEM PRON that one, away from both the speaker and the hearer, used also to refer to an object that has been mentioned in the previous context. Var. <i>je<sub>y</sub></i> , <i>di<sub>1</sub></i>
ji <sub>2</sub>	ji	DET non-specific genitive common noun marker. Var. <i>di<sub>2</sub></i>
jija	jija	PRON they, them; independent 3PL
jikad	jikad	so, then. Var. <i>dikad</i> , <i>digad</i>
jinyu	jinyu	See: <i>ji<sub>1</sub></i> , <i>niyu</i>
jomaŋ	jomang	N the other side of a mountain (BonG <i>demáŋ</i> )
joʔoy	jooy	DEM that, away from both the speaker and the hearer
jutŋo	jutngo	dip into; dr. <i>ʔjutŋo</i> , <i>ʔinjutŋo</i>
juʔug	juug	sound made by paddling water with the hands; dr. <i>ʔjuʔug</i>
juyu	juyu	soup bowl
=k	k	PRON I, my; 1SGGEN. Follows vowel-final words, and replaces the final nasal of <i>-an</i> and <i>-en</i> verb suffixes; cf. <i>=ku</i>
-k	k	an epenthetic consonant, which occurs on the end of words with final high or mid back vowels at the end of phrases (see grammar for some exceptions)
=ka	ka	PRON you; 2SGNOM

ka-RED <sub>1</sub>	ka-RED	derives a noun with a comprehensive sense; cf. <i>kagiyagiyag</i>
ka-RED <sub>2</sub>	ka-RED	derives a verb with comprehensive actors; cf. <i>kahahhaʔad</i>
kada	kada	Ilk. ( <i>káda</i> ) each, every; dr. <i>kakada</i>
kaʔeʔek	kaeek	V-TRNS +CMPR to all be sleeping; cf. <i>ʔek</i> , <i>maʔek</i>
kag	kag	as, just like
kahahhaʔad	kahahhaad	V-TRNS +CMPR to all be lying on the ground; cf. <i>haʔad</i>
kahʔin	kah-in	AUX again
kaʔiw	kaiw	N tree
kajala	kajala	all bloody; cf. <i>jala</i>
kakada	kakada	Ilk. ( <i>káda</i> ) each, every; cf. <i>kada</i>
kakali	kakali	all making a noise; cf. <i>kali</i>
kalalakiyan	kalalakiyan	N brother; cf. <i>lalaki</i>
kalapatik	kalapatik	N dove
kali	kali	N sound, noise, language, animal cry; dr. <i>kakali</i>
kaliggaligga	kaliggaligga	N all winnowing baskets; cf. <i>ligga</i>
kallawitan	Kallawitan	N name of a mountain
kaluklukvub	kaluklukvub	V-TRNS +CMPR to all be lying face down; cf. <i>lukvub</i>
=kami	kami	PRON we (excl.), us (excl.); 1PLNOM
kan <sub>1</sub>	kan	eat; dr. <i>maʔan</i> , <i>nangan</i> ; <i>kanen</i>
kan <sub>2</sub>	kan	say; dr. <i>kanan</i>
kanan	kanan	V+TRNS -CMPL 1) to say; 2) to mistakenly think, to wonder; cf. <i>kan<sub>2</sub></i>
kanen	kanen	V+TRNS -CMPL to eat; cf. <i>kan<sub>1</sub></i> ; <i>maʔan</i> , <i>naʔan</i>
kanu	kanu	ADV reported speech
kangunun	kangunun	N everything
kapalépalén	kapalépalén	N all driftwood; cf. <i>palén</i>
katapatatəŋ	katapatatang	V-TRNS +CMPR to all be perched about, of birds. Var. <i>katatuputung</i>
katatupatuŋ	katatupatang	V-TRNS +CMPR to all be perched about, of



		birds; cf. <i>patuŋ</i> ; <i>pumatuŋ</i> . Var. <i>kapatapatang</i>
kavavaʔiyan	kavavaiyan	N sister; cf. <i>vava ʔi</i>
kavutuvutug	kavutuvutug	N all pigs; cf. <i>vutug</i>
kavvaŋayan	kavvangayan	huge; cf. <i>vaŋay</i>
kawadʔan	kawad-an	N place where something exists; cf. <i>waja</i>
kawitis	kawitis	N a kind of spear
kay ʔet	kay et	either. See: <i>kéy</i> , <i>ʔet</i>
=kayu	kayu	PRON you (pl.); 2PLNOM
keh	keh	ADV also. Var. <i>ʔeh</i> . (BonG. <i>ʔages</i> , <i>ges</i> )
kejo	kejo	beg; cf. <i>kejo</i> , <i>kinjo</i>
kinjo	kinjo	V+TRNS +CMPL to have begged something; cf. <i>kejo</i> , <i>nakinjo</i>
ken <sub>1</sub>	ken	DET Dative personal noun marker
ken <sub>2</sub>	ken	CONJ and
ken <sub>3</sub>	ken	AUX and
ké <sub>1</sub>	ké	ADV indicating certainty. Var. <i>kéy</i> , <i>kay</i>
ké <sub>2</sub>	ké	instead; cf. <i>kénet</i>
kénet	kénet	instead; cf. <i>ké<sub>2</sub></i>
kéy	kéy	ADV indicating certainty. Var. <i>ké<sub>1</sub></i>
ki	ki	AUX continuative
=ku	ku	PRON I, me, my; 1SGGEN. Follows consonant-final words; cf. = <i>k</i>
lagud	Lagud	N a place name; downstream
lalaki	lalaki	N male, man; dr. <i>kalalakiyan</i>
laman	laman	N wild pig
laŋaga	langaga	ripe; dr. <i>ʔinlaŋaga</i>
laŋʔeh	lang-eh	N afterbirth
las	las	Eng. ( <i>last</i> ) last, end
lauh	lauh	pass by; dr. <i>lumauh</i> , <i>linmauh</i>
lawan	lawang	no good. Var. <i>nawang</i>
laya	laya	N ginger
ligga	ligga	N winnowing basket; dr. <i>kaliggaligga</i>

linmupilup	linmupilup	V-TRNS +CMPL rolled up; cf. <i>lupilup</i> , <i>lumupilup</i>
linmauh	linmauh	V-TRNS +CMPL passed by; cf. <i>lauh</i> , <i>lumauh</i>
liveŋ	Liveng	N a place name
lugan	lugan	N vehicle; dr. <i>ʔinhugan</i>
lugi	lugi	begin; dr. <i>lugyan</i>
lugyan	lugyan	N source, origin; cf. <i>lugi</i>
lukvub	lukvub	lie face down; dr. <i>lumukvub</i> ; <i>kaluklukvub</i>
lumauh	lumauh	V-TRNS -CMPL to pass by; cf. <i>lauh</i> , <i>linmauh</i>
lumawig	Lumawig	N the name of the cultural hero in Bontok ritual prayers
lumukvub	kaluklukvub	V-TRNS -CMPL to lie face down; cf. <i>lukvub</i> ; <i>kaluklukvub</i>
lumupilup	lumupilup	V-TRNS -CMPL to roll up, as a leaf of tobacco; cf. <i>lupilup</i> ; <i>linmupilup</i>
lupilup	lupilup	roll up, as a leaf of tobacco
=m	m	PRON you (sg.), yours (sg.); 2SGGEN. Follows vowel-final words, and replaces the final nasal of <i>-an</i> and <i>-en</i> verb suffixes; cf. <i>=mu</i>
maʔa	maa	V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL gotten; cf. <i>ʔa<sub>1</sub></i>
maʔamuŋ	maamung	V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL be gathered; cf. <i>ʔamuŋ</i> ; <i>ʔamuŋen</i>
maʔanud	maanud	V-TRNS +STTV floating downstream; cf. <i>ʔanud</i>
maʔanuka	maanuka	V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL be affected; cf. <i>ʔanuka</i> ; <i>ʔanukaen</i>
mabneŋ	mabneng	V-TRNS +STTV flooded
maʔek	ek	V-TRNS -CMPL to sleep; cf. <i>maʔek</i> ; <i>kaʔeʔek</i>
maŋan	mangan	V-TRNS -CMPL to eat; cf. <i>kan<sub>1</sub></i>
maŋihalinu	mangihalinu	N care taker; dr. <i>iyahhalinuwan</i> , <i>éhaihalinuwa</i>
maŋpéʔan	mangpéan	N one who puts something in; cf. <i>peʔey</i> ; <i>péʔan</i>
maŋuhjuŋ	manguhjung	N one who looks down; cf. <i>ʔuhjuŋ</i>
mahto	mahto	V-TRNS +STTV cold
mahuŋhuŋ	mahunghung	V-TRNS +STTV smelling; dr. <i>huhhuŋ</i>
maka-	maka	formative deriving intransitive verbs with abilitative meaning
makaguwan	makaguwang	V-TRNS +ABLT -CMPL be able to open; cf.

		<i>guwaŋ</i>
makinŋin	makingking	V-TRNS +STTV decreasing
mali	mali	V-TRNS -CMPL to come; < <i>ʔumali</i>
malitun	malitun	V-TRNS +STTV pregnant; cf. <i>masikug</i>
mampé	mampé	ADV moreover. See: <i>man</i> , <i>pé</i>
mamattek	mamattek	V-TRNS +STTV covered with leeches; cf. <i>matek</i>
man	man	ADV establishes a social tie between the speaker and the hearer.
manangad	manangad	N one who looks up; cf. <i>taŋad</i> ; <i>tumanangad</i>
manuk	manuk	N chicken
maŋan	mangan	V-TRNS -CMPL to eat; cf. <i>kan<sub>1</sub></i> ; <i>naŋan</i>
maŋihalinu	mangihalinu	N someone to care for someone; cf. <i>halinu</i>
masikug	masikug	Ilk. ( <i>masikog</i> ) pregnant; cf. <i>malitun</i>
mata	mata	N eye
mataguwan	mataguwan	V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL to be surviving; cf. <i>tagu</i> , <i>taguwan</i>
matchuk	matchuk	V-TRNS +STTV subsiding; dr. <i>natchuk</i>
matek	matek	N leech; dr. <i>mamattek</i>
maʔuhal	mauhal	V-TRNS +STTV usable; cf. <i>ʔuhalen</i>
maʔoni	maoni	V-TRNS +STTV be a little while later; cf. <i>ʔoni</i>
mavaŋad	mavangad	V-TRNS +STTV be on one's way back; to return; cf. <i>vangad</i>
mavalin	mavalin	V-TRNS +STTV be possible
met	met	ADV also, likewise
metlaʔeŋ	metlaeng	ADV just the same
=mi	mi	PRON we (excl.), our (excl.); 1PLGEN
mi=	mi	PRON our (excl.); 1PLGEN
mid	mid	V not exist, < <i>mi ʔid</i>
miʔid	miid	V not exist (BonG <i>ma ʔid</i> )
minʔagub	min-agub	V-TRNS -CMPL to stink; cf. <i>ʔagub</i>
minʔahawa	min-ahawa	V-TRNS -CMPL to marry; cf. <i>ʔahawa</i> ; <i>nin ʔahawa</i>
minʔala	min-ala	V-TRNS -CMPL to get; cf. <i>ʔala</i> ; <i>nin ʔala</i>

minʔamʔamulu	min-am-amulu	V-TRNS -CMPL to be in harmony. Var. <i>ʔinʔamʔamulu</i> ; cf. <i>ʔamulu</i> <sub>2</sub>
minhalajan	minhalangan	N place to climb up; cf. <i>halaŋ</i> ; <i>ʔinhalaŋ</i>
minhojaŋ	minhojang	to become ready for harvest, of rice. Var. <i>ʔinhojaŋ</i> ; cf. <i>hojaŋ</i>
minʔiʔingawihan	min-iin-gawihan	N place to be good; cf. <i>gawih</i>
minʔiliyan	min-iliyan	N place for one to live; cf. <i>ʔili</i> ; <i>ʔinʔili</i> ; <i>ninʔiliyan</i>
minkunkunniʔiŋ	minkunkunniing	V-TRNS -CMPL +CONT to be flickering
mintupek	mintupek	V-TRNS -CMPL to peck; cf. <i>tupek</i>
minvakvako	minvakvako	V-TRNS -CMPL +CONT to go headhunting; cf. <i>vako</i>
minvavleyan	minvavleyan	villagers; cf. <i>vavley</i> <sub>2</sub>
miyahyab	miyahyab	V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL to be recipients of; to share in something
=mu	mu	PRON you (sg.), yours (sg.); 2SGGEN. Follows consonant-final words; cf. =m
mu	mu	if; cf. <i>nu</i>
=n <sub>1</sub>	n	LIG introduces a direct quotation. Follows vowel-final words; cf. =en
=n <sub>2</sub>	n	DET definite common noun marker. Follows vowel-final words; cf. <i>han</i>
=n <sub>3</sub>	n	PREP GEN only occurs following vowel-final words
=n <sub>4</sub>	n	LIG appearing between a vowel final head word and a following form
=na	na	PRON he, she, it; his, her, its; 3SGGEN
na=	na	PRON his, her, its; 3SGGEN
na <sub>1</sub>	na	DEM PRON this
na <sub>2</sub>	na	DET singular definite non-personal noun marker; cf. <i>han</i> . Var. <i>nan</i>
na <sub>3</sub>	na	Tag. ( <i>na</i> ) ligature
naʔamuŋ	naamung	V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was gathered; cf. <i>ʔamuŋ</i> ; <i>ʔamuŋen</i>
naʔay	naay	DEM this. Var. <i>nay</i> , <i>néy</i> , <i>né</i>
nagallagawan	nagallagawan	V-TRNS +STTV lean, skinny, tough

nagammunʎlan	nagammunglan	V-TRNS +STTV strong
nah <sub>1</sub>	nah	well (interjection)
nah <sub>2</sub>	nah	See: <i>na<sub>1</sub></i> , = <i>h<sub>2</sub></i>
nahnab	nahnab	V-TRNS +STTV flooded; dr. <i>mabneŋ</i>
naʔiyak	naiyak	See: <i>naʔay</i> , = <i>ak</i>
nakagkagga	nakagkagga	V-TRNS +STTV messed up
nakagkaggawan	nakagkaggawan	V-TRNS +STTV white
nakaweŋ	nakaweng	V-TRNS +STTV hard working
nakinjo	nakinjo	V-TRNS +PSSV -CMPL be begged for; cf. <i>kejo</i> , <i>kinjo</i>
nalavaga	nalavaga	V-TRNS +STTV red
nalmeh	nalmeh	V-TRNS +STTV drowned, submerged
namuletʔan	namulet-an	V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was blocked
nan	nan	DET singular definite non-personal noun marker; cf. <i>han</i> . Var. <i>na<sub>4</sub></i>
nanunʔo	nanung-o	V-TRNS +STTV boney; cf. <i>tuŋʔo</i>
naŋan	nangan	V-TRNS +CMPL to eat; cf. <i>kan<sub>1</sub></i> ; <i>maŋan</i> ; <i>naŋanaŋan</i>
naŋanaŋan	nanganangan	V-TRNS +CMPL + CMPL to have all eaten; cf. <i>kan<sub>1</sub></i> ; <i>naŋan</i>
natchuk	natchuk	V-TRNS +STTV subsided; cf. <i>matchuk</i>
natey	natey	V-TRNS +STTV dead
nawaŋ	nawang	no good. Var. <i>lawang</i>
nay	nay	DEM this. Var. <i>naʔay</i> , <i>néy</i> , <i>né</i>
néy	néy	DEM this. Var. <i>naʔay</i> , <i>nay</i> , <i>né</i>
né	né	DEM this. Var. <i>naʔay</i> , <i>nay</i> , <i>néy</i>
nékéy	nékéy	See: <i>né</i> , <i>kéy</i>
ni <sub>1</sub>	ni	EXCL expression of displeasure; < <i>ʔini</i>
ni <sub>2</sub>	ni	N empty personal noun acting as a carrier of genitive pronouns to form independent possessive pronouns. Var. = <i>ʔi<sub>2</sub></i>
nija	nija	N theirs. See: <i>ni<sub>2</sub></i> , = <i>ja</i>
nijakpuh	nijakpuh	V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was reached; cf. <i>jakpuh</i> , <i>ʔijakpuh</i>

nijatum	nijatum	V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was arrived at; cf. <i>jatum</i> , <i>ʔijatum</i>
nina	nina	N his. See: <i>ni</i> <sub>2</sub> , = <i>na</i> <sub>1</sub>
ninʔahawa	nin-ahawa	V-TRNS +CMPL married; cf. <i>ʔahawa</i> ; <i>min ʔahawa</i>
ninʔala	nin-ala	V-TRNS +CMPL got; cf. <i>ʔala</i> ; <i>min ʔala</i>
ninhalaŋ	ninhalang	V-TRNS +CMPL climbed up; cf. <i>halaŋ</i> ; <i>minhalaŋ</i> ; <i>minhalaŋan</i>
ninʔiliyan	nin-iliyan	lived; dr. <i>min ʔiliyan</i>
ninʔiliyan	nin-iliyan	place where one lived; cf. <i>ʔili</i> ; <i>ʔin ʔili</i> ; <i>min ʔiliyan</i>
ninpalakwinen	ninpalakwinen	V+TRNS -CMPL to push something aside
nitaku	nitaku	N ours. See: <i>ni</i> <sub>2</sub> , = <i>taku</i>
niyu	niyu	N yours. See: <i>ni</i> <sub>2</sub> , = <i>yu</i>
nopah	nopah	V-TRNS +PSSV +CMPL was finished
nu	nu	Ilk. ( <i>nu</i> ) if; cf. <i>mu</i>
ŋalud	ngalud	ADV surely
ŋantu	ngantu	N what
ŋem	ngem	CONJ but
ŋen	ngen	Ilk. ( <i>ngen</i> ) question word
ŋinmetŋet	nginmetŋet	V-TRNS +CMPL became dark; cf. <i>ŋetŋet</i>
ŋetŋet	ngetŋet	dark, as nighttime; dr. <i>ŋinmetŋet</i>
ʔo	o	exclamation, oh
ʔoni	oni	N a short time; dr. <i>ma ʔoni</i>
ʔoʔu	ou	N rice pounding pestle
pagey	pagey	N rice plant
pahnag	pahnag	cause a message to be sent; dr. <i>ʔinpahnag</i>
paʔikabʔit	paikab-it	cause something to be stuck into; dr. <i>ʔipa ʔikab ʔit</i> ; <i>ʔinpa ʔikab ʔit</i>
pakud	pakud	grab, hold, restrain; dr. <i>ʔipakud</i>
palanjey	Palanjey	N a place name
palén	palén	N drift wood; dr. <i>kapalépalén</i>
patuŋ	patung	perch; dr. <i>pumatuŋ</i> ; <i>kapatupatuŋ</i>

pehnak	pehnak	descend; dr. <i>pumehnak</i> ; <i>pinmehnak</i>
pé	pé	ADV moreover, in addition
péʔan	péan	V+TRNS -CMPL to put into something (< <i>peʔey</i> + <i>-an</i> ); cf. <i>peʔey</i> ; <i>maŋpéʔan</i> ; <i>péʔen</i>
péʔen	péen	V+TRNS -CMPL to place something in (< <i>peʔey</i> + <i>-en</i> ); cf. <i>peʔey</i> ; <i>péʔan</i>
peʔey	peey	cause to go, place; dr. <i>ʔipeʔey</i> , <i>ʔinpeʔey</i> ; <i>péʔen</i> , <i>péʔan</i>
pinakad	pinakad	N torch
pinmehnak	pinmehnak	V-TRNS +CMPL descended; cf. <i>pehnak</i> ; <i>pumehnak</i>
pumatunʔ	pumatung	V-TRNS -CMPL to perch, of birds; cf. <i>patunʔ</i> , <i>kapatupatuŋ</i>
pumehnak	pumehnak	V-TRNS -CMPL to descend; cf. <i>pehnak</i>
=t	t	ADV sequential, then, immediately after that, in addition. Var. <i>ʔet</i> , = <i>ʔet</i>
=ta	ta	PRON we (dual), us (dual), our (dual); Nominative and Genitive 1+2SG
ta=	ta	PRON our (dual); Genitive 1+2SG
ta	ta	CONJ so that
taga-	taga	Tag., Ilk. ( <i>taga-</i> ) derivational prefix, person/people from X; cf.
tagʔonʔ	tag-ong	N soup ladle; dr. <i>tatagʔonʔ</i>
tagu	tagu	N person, people; dr. <i>taguwan</i> ; <i>mataguwan</i>
taguwan	taguwan	V+TRNS -CMPL to give life; cf. <i>tagu</i> ; <i>mataguwan</i>
=taku	taku	PRON we (incl.), us (incl.), our (incl.); Nominative and Genitive 1+2PL
taŋad	tangad	look up; cf. <i>tumaŋad</i> , <i>manaŋad</i>
tatagʔonʔ	tatag-ong	N soup ladles; cf. <i>tagʔonʔ</i>
tatʔiwa	tat-iwa	truly. Var. <i>titʔiwa</i>
tatʔiwan	tat-iwan	truly. See: <i>tatʔiwa</i> , = <i>n</i> <sub>4</sub>
tavvak	tavvak	N tobacco, cigarette
teveb	teveb	N a kind of vessel that could be used on the river, possibly a raft
té	té	CONJ because. Var. <i>tét</i>

ténéy	ténéy	CONJ because of this, at this point. See: <i>té, néy</i>
tét	tét	CONJ because. Var. <i>té</i>
tikid	tikid	climb up a slope; dr. <i>ʔintikid</i>
tinuktuk <sub>1</sub>	tinuktuk	V+TRNS +CMPL pecked; cf. <i>tuktuk<sub>1</sub>; tuktuken<sub>1</sub></i>
tinuktuk <sub>2</sub>	tinuktuk	V+TRNS +CMPL chipped out; cf. <i>tuktuk<sub>2</sub>; tuktuken<sub>2</sub></i>
titʔiwa	tit-iwa	truly (BonG. <i>tetʔewa</i> ); cf. <i>tat ʔiwan</i>
toʔan	toan	not exist (BonG. <i>tewʔan</i> )
tudʔi	tud-i	N that one; cf. <i>hi tud ʔi, ja tud ʔi</i>
tuktuk <sub>1</sub>	tuktuk	peck; dr. <i>tuktuken<sub>1</sub></i>
tuktuk <sub>2</sub>	tuktuk	chip; dr. <i>tuktuken<sub>2</sub></i>
tuktuken <sub>1</sub>	tuktuken	V+TRNS -CMPL to peck something; cf. <i>tuktuk<sub>1</sub>; tinuktuk<sub>1</sub></i>
tuktuken <sub>2</sub>	tuktuken	V+TRNS -CMPL to chip out something; cf. <i>tuktuk<sub>2</sub>; tinuktuk<sub>2</sub></i>
tumaŋad	tumangad	V-TRNS -CMPL to look up; cf. <i>taŋad, manaŋad</i>
tunʔo	tungʔo	N bone; dr. <i>nanunʔo</i>
tupek	tupek	N beak of a bird; dr. <i>ʔintupken</i>
tuvenʔ	Tuveng	N a place name, Talubin
ʔu	u	CONJ or
ʔud	ud	ADV modal form, often following question words, what then, who then, where then, etc. Follows consonant-final words; cf. = <i>d<sub>2</sub></i>
ʔugha	ugha	N deer
ʔuhal	uhal	use; dr. <i>ʔuhalen, ma ʔuhal</i>
ʔuhalen	uhalen	V+TRNS -CMPL to use something; cf. <i>ʔuhal, ma ʔuhal</i>
ʔuhjuŋ	uhjung	look down; dr. <i>ʔumuhjuŋ, maʔuhjuŋ</i>
ʔuhna	uhna	EXCL expression of disgust
ʔuleg	uleg	N snake
ʔuma	uma	V-TRNS -CMPL to get; cf. <i>ʔa</i>
ʔumakit	umakit	V-TRNS -CMPL to stink; cf. <i>ʔakit</i>
ʔumali	umali	V-TRNS -CMPL to come; cf. <i>ʔali; ʔinmali</i>
ʔumamma	umamma	V-TRNS -CMPL to make; cf. <i>ʔamma; ʔinmamma</i>



ʔumey	umey	V-TRNS -CMPL to go; dr. <i>ʔey</i>
ʔumʔilan	um-ilan	V+TRNS -CMPL +MPRT go see something; cf. <i>ʔila</i>
ʔuminap	uminap	V-TRNS -CMPL to hunt; cf. <i>ʔinap</i>
ʔumuhjuŋ	umuhjung	V-TRNS -CMPL to look down; cf. <i>ʔuhjuŋ</i> ; <i>maŋuhjuŋ</i>
ʔunina	unina	better
vaʔat	Vaat	N a place name
vaddek	vaddek	step into or onto; dr. <i>vaddekan</i> ; <i>vinaddekan</i>
vaddekan	vaddekan	V+TRNS -CMPL to step into or onto something; cf. <i>vaddek</i> ; <i>vinaddekan</i>
vaŋay	vangay	big; cf. <i>kavvaŋayan</i>
vaŋten	vangten	V+TRNS -CMPL to affect something
vaken	vaken	not; negative of nouns
vako	vako	headhunting; dr. <i>minvakvako</i>
valey	valey	N house; dr. <i>vavley</i> <sub>1</sub> ; <i>vavley</i> <sub>2</sub> , <i>vumableyan</i> , <i>minvableyan</i> ; <i>vinaley</i>
Vallig	Vallig	N a place name
vanawo	Vanawo	N a place name, Banaue
vanew	vanew	N rice ladle
vaniyah	vaniyah	N monitor lizard
vantulé	vantulé	N spear
vaŋad	vangad	return; dr. <i>ʔinvaŋad</i> ; <i>mavaŋad</i>
vaŋihel	vangihel	stink; dr. <i>ʔinvaŋihel</i>
vava	vava	low; dr. <i>vumava</i>
vavaʔi	vavai	N female, woman; dr. <i>kavava ʔiyan</i>
vavley <sub>1</sub>	vavley	N houses; cf. <i>valey</i>
vavley <sub>2</sub>	vavley	one's home village; cf. <i>valey</i> ; <i>vumableyan</i> , <i>minvableyan</i>
vekah	vekhen	throw, as a spear; cf. <i>vekhen</i> ; <i>vinkah</i>
vekhen <sub>1</sub>	vekhen	V+TRNS -CMPL to throw something, as a spear; cf. <i>vekah</i>
vekhen <sub>2</sub>	vekhen	V+TRNS -CMPL to tell something
vinaddekan	vinaddekan	V+TRNS +CMPL stepped into or onto

		something; cf. <i>vaddek</i> ; <i>vaddekan</i>
<i>vinaley</i>	<i>Vinaley</i>	N a place name, <i>Binaley</i> ; cf. <i>valey</i>
<i>vinkah</i>	<i>vinkah</i>	V+TRNS +CMPL threw something, as a spear; cf. <i>vekah</i> ; <i>vekhen</i>
<i>vumanget</i>	<i>vumanget</i>	N wild animal
<i>vumableyan</i>	<i>vumableyan</i>	N place to make a home; cf. <i>vavley</i> <sub>2</sub>
<i>vumava</i>	<i>vumava</i>	V-TRNS -CMPL to become low; cf. <i>vava</i>
<i>vutug</i>	<i>vutug</i>	N pig; cf. <i>kavutuvutug</i> ; <i>?amvutug</i>
<i>wa</i>	<i>wa</i>	V to exist; be. Var. <i>waja</i>
<i>wa?a</i>	<i>waa</i>	ADV probably. Var. <i>?aw?a</i>
<i>waja</i>	<i>waja</i>	V to exist; be. Var. <i>wa</i>
<i>wawak</i>	<i>wawak</i>	N crow
<i>wayya</i>	<i>Wayya</i>	N a place name
<i>wen</i>	<i>wen</i>	yes
<i>woh</i>	<i>woh</i>	LIG introduces a direct quotation; cf. <i>=en</i>
<i>ya</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>ya</i>	CONJ and
<i>ya</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>ya</i>	LIG links a topic with its following predicate
<i>ya</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>ya</i>	ADV intensifier
<i>yamu</i>	<i>yamu</i>	ADV certainly
<i>yapyapan</i>	<i>Yapyapan</i>	N a place name
<i>yayah</i>	<i>yayah</i>	N locust
<i>=yu</i>	<i>yu</i>	PRON your (pl.); 2PLGEN
<i>yu=</i>	<i>yu</i>	PRON your (pl.); 2PLGEN

### Abbreviations

ADV	Adverb	+ABLT ablative	DAT	Dative
AUX	Auxiliary	-CMPL incomplete	GEN	Genitive
CONJ	Conjunction	+CMPL complete	LOC	Locative
DEF	definite	+CMPR comprehensive	NOM	Nominative
DEM	Demonstrative	+CONT continuative	cf.	refer
DET	Determiner	+MPRT imperative	dl.	dual
EXCL	Exclamation	+PRDC predicate	dr.	derivation
HESIT	hesitation	+PRSN personal	excl.	exclusive
IND	independent pronoun	+PSSV passive	incl.	inclusive
LIG	Ligature	+STTV stative	Var.	variant
MOD	modal adverb	-TRNS intransitive	1	speaker person
POSS	possessive pronoun	+TRNS transitive	2	hearer person
PREP	Preposition	BonG Guinaang Bontok	1+2	speaker-hearer person
PRON	Pronoun	Eng. English	3	non-speaker-hearer person
Q	question marker	Ilk. Ilokano	PL	plural
QUOT	quotation marker	Tag. Tagalog	SG	singular
RED	Reduplication			
REPORT	reported event			
SEQ	sequential adverb			
TAG	tag question marker			
TOPLK	topic linker			
V	Verb			